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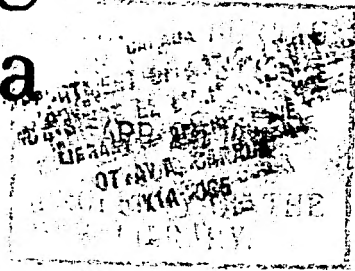
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Fifty Years of Dairying in Manitoba



MEMORIAL SOUVENIR

... presented by the ...
Manitoba Dairy Association
on the occasion of its
Fiftieth Annual Convention

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TO THE MEMORY OF
THOSE COURAGEOUS
MEN AND WOMEN WHO
WERE PIONEERS IN DAIRY-
ING IN MANITOBA, THIS
VOLUME IS AFFECTIONATELY
DEDICATED

Some of the Early Officers of the Manitoba Dairy Association



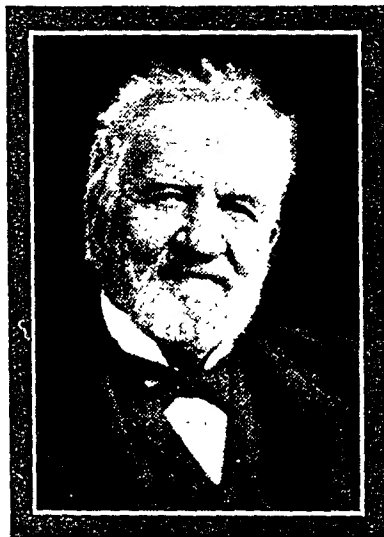
C. B. Keenleyside
First Secretary
1886-1887



H. Cameron
Second Secretary
1888-1889



Richard Waugh
Third Secretary
1890-1895



Wm. Wagner, M.P.P., First President
1886-1889



Senator Boulton
Second President
1890-1891



John Hettle, M.P.P.
Fourth President
1894-1897



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND IMMIGRATION

Winnipeg, December 5, 1934.

Mr. L. A. Gibson,
Secretary, The Manitoba Dairy Association.

Dear Mr. Gibson:

It is with much interest and satisfaction that I learn that The Manitoba Dairy Association is celebrating the first half century of its history.

Early in her agricultural development Manitoba won great distinction as a producer of high quality wheat, and Manitoba hard wheat became famous the world over as the finest that could be produced anywhere. But this great achievement in itself tended to relegate to a secondary position the production of dairy products. In the pioneer years the development of the dairy industry was beset with great difficulties and many discouragements. Its position today, as one of the major branches of agriculture, was won for it only by the persevering industry and statesmanlike foresight of those early associated with it. The reputation for quality of our Manitoba butter today rivals that enjoyed by our wheat.

The contribution of dairying to the producers' budget is very substantial, and the position of the industry in our agricultural development is now firmly established. The credit for this great achievement is entirely due to that large army of men and women who pioneered so bravely and built so wisely in establishing dairying in Manitoba. Their successes were great, and the distinction they won for Manitoba by establishing this Province in the premier position in Canada as a producer of quality butter deserves the warmest recognition of the people of this Province.

I am very glad, therefore, to join with the dairymen on this



Hon. D. G. McKenzie

occasion, in paying tribute to the memory of those great pioneers, many of whom have passed on. For forty, fifty and sixty years they worked to introduce into Manitoba dairying practices designed to improve the industry, and to establish creameries and cheese factories among the farmers, many of whom were rather pronouncedly individualistic and lacked the instinct for co-operative action.

In the accomplishment of this great work the Manitoba Dairy Association has always rendered valuable service. I desire, therefore, on behalf of the citizens of Manitoba, to offer to the Dairy Association my most cordial congratulations.

Very truly yours,

D. G. McKENZIE,

Minister of Agriculture and Immigration.



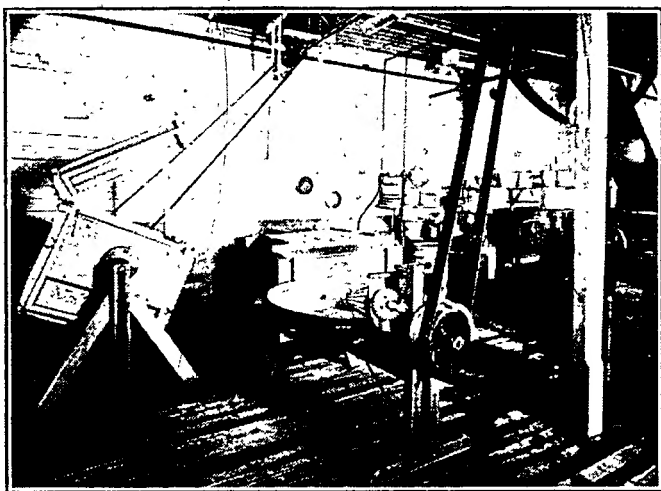
Building of Dairy Department at the first Agricultural College at St. James, Manitoba

The Contribution of the Dairyman

(By George Batho, Manitoba Department of Agriculture)

Though the practice of dairying is hoary with age, the art is just as modern as the science of this morning.

Not only does dairying outreach into almost every branch of agriculture, but its successful prosecution demands the most intimate knowledge of these fields. What farmer, more than the dairyman, needs to know how to till the soil, how to improve fertility, how to select and use vigorous seed of suitable crops, and how to harvest them to the best advantage? The dairyman, as perhaps no other, has sent the agricultural explorer into all the lands searching for new and better plants with which to lengthen the list of successful forage and fodder and grain producing crops. The dairyman must



FIRST MANITOBA DAIRY SCHOOL, 1896

Equipment: Box Churn and Mason Worker

needs every day apply the principles of good animal husbandry; he should know something of veterinary science; he must solve building problems; he has to operate and keep in condition fast moving and delicate machinery; he is required to know something of bacteriology; he must learn to keep step with his fellows in collective action; and he is forced to familiarize himself with the problems of marketing. These all concern the primary producer—the dairy farmer.

In its secondary branches dairying is intensely specialized; and the specialization becomes more highly intensified with every passing year. He who would list all the uses to which milk and its products today are put, and who would understand the arts followed in the fabrication of the multitudinous lacteal derivatives, must be almost uncanny in his understanding.

The dairyman lays his own foundations; he does not, as do many other workers, take the product of another industry and merely add to it by his

skill: it is his part, rather, to begin with the very rawest of Nature's raw products, and to pass on foods that are fit for the King's table.

Successful dairying permits of no lapses in performance. Even of all the branches of agriculture—which, on the whole, is a remarkably even-gaited pursuit—none other is so notoriously exacting and so devoid of the spectacular. The successful dairy farmer knows full well—not always, indeed, of his own glad choice—the freshness of the early morning dew; and for him the week's work begins on Sunday morning and ends only with the chimes of Saturday night.

The contribution of dairying to the world's welfare is far beyond computation; mere dollars, multiplied to infinity, can never express the values which the dairymen of the world donate to the well-being and satisfaction of human life. Milk and milk products are simply irreplaceable in the dietary, especially of children.

It is one of the strange anomalies of modern life that rewards often seem to be quite out of keeping with the service rendered, and this fact too often finds its illustration in the business of the dairyman. The city dweller who, seven mornings in every week, picks up his milk supply from his own doorstep, and who enjoys the use of butter and cheese that are better and sweeter and purer than were ever before known in the world's history, ought to appreciate, one would think, the contribution which the dairyman makes to his domestic satisfaction. The prospector, hunter, miner or transport worker in the great untamed hinterland, who needs only open a can in order to bring "bossy" to his campfire, should realize what dairy science has made possible. Unfortunately, however, in the push and worry of modern life these appreciations too often are overlooked. But, whatever others may feel about the gift which the dairyman daily lays upon the altar, he himself may find satisfaction in the gratification which comes from having well done an honest and a worthy task.

We all must have our heroes, whom we worship every day;
To these our admiration in our praises we convey:
Some idolize the soldiery; some bow before the shrine
Of princes and of statesmen keen, and sailors on the brine;
But I shall doff my hat to him who, faithful and sincere,
From early morn till late at night, from end to end of year,
To meet this old world's need toils on within his humble sphere.



Dairy Reminiscences

(By Miss E. Cora Hind, Agricultural and Commercial Editor of the Manitoba Free Press, and a former Secretary of the Association)

Looking back over the years since 1893, when I made my first contact with the Manitoba Dairy Association, there are two things which stand out with particular clarity; the first is that the movement to establish dairying in Manitoba came largely from men who were not so particularly interested in dairying on their own account, but who, from a wider world experience than was the fortune of many others, were convinced that it was an essential part of sound farming, and that no country could hope to succeed permanently in agriculture which did not develop along this particular line. The second is the class of cow whose product helped lay the foundation of the successful dairying of today.



Miss E. Cora Hind
Fourth Secretary
1896-1901

As far back as 1880 there was, at least, one strictly dairy herd in Manitoba, and this belonged to one W. A. McAllister at Stony Mountain, and was Ayrshire. Quite a few years later James Glennie, of Macdonald, introduced Holsteins, and still later James Bray, of Longburn, and W. V. Edwards, of Souris, had herds of Jerseys, and George Steele, of Glenboro, about the same time, or possibly a little

earlier, introduced another herd of Ayrshires; but—by and large—the dairy industry was built up on grade cows mainly of Shorthorn strains. What was true then is possibly true to a very great extent today. Personally, I think that it carries a lesson as to what is best and most profitable in the long run for the average farmer who wishes to combine a certain amount of cream production with grain raising and the feeding of steers.

However, this is not reminiscencing, and I must endeavor to get down to particulars. First, I would like to mention a few of the men who, not actively engaged in dairying themselves nor wishing to actively engage in it, saw and advocated the necessity of it. Outstanding among these is unquestionably William Wagner, M.P., of *Ossowa, member for the constituency of Woodlands. I have not been able to find out how much land Mr. Wagner farmed, nor whether he farmed it well or ill, but he stands out as one of the very first advocates of mixed farming. On more than one occasion he compared Manitoba with Germany in the matter of opportunity, much to the advantage of Manitoba, but issued a warning as early as 1883 against exclusive wheat. His own profession in his own country, which was not Germany but Hungary, was that of a land-surveyor. It seemed to have developed in him a very great love of land. At a provincial fair at Portage la Prairie in that same year of 1883, I found mention made of Wagner's combination plow and a double furrow plow for stubble, which created great interest. In connection with our present celebration, his great claim to our interest and admiration was his hard and faithful work in connection with the Dairy Act, which he introduced in the local house and which was passed at the legislation of 1886 and came into effect in June of that year. He was President of

*Ossowa was a post office about 5 miles north of Reburn.

the Association from its inception in 1886 to 1889, and by both tongue and pen advocated the need of dairying. He was a notable figure in the local house, and a very impressive speaker; and while he ceased to be President of the Dairy Association in 1889, his name appears on the directorate as late as 1900.

Many of the members of the local house, it might be stated, really took an interest and backed up Wagner's efforts with regard to the establishment of dairying on a factory basis. Senator Boulton, of Russell, as a Dominion representative, was an early and ardent supporter of the dairy industry, as were also such local members as Dickie, of Souris, M.P.P.; S. L. Morton, of Gladstone, M.P.P.; S. J. Jackson, M.P.P., T. Pare, M.P.P., and John Hettle, M.P.P., of Boissevain.

A man who did yeoman service in connection with dairying was E. A. Struthers, head of the Barnardo farm at Russell. It would be an eye-opener to some people if they realized that some of the men whose names stand very high in the agricultural and political life of Canada today had their start from that Barnardo farm, and have done infinite credit to the chance so given. Once upon a time I suggested that some of these men, who had their start at the farm, give the Barnardo movement the benefit of the story and what it had done for them; but they objected on the ground that their families would not like it. I believe Mr. L. A. Gibson has a picture of the old creamery at



C. G. Macdonald
First Dairy Commissioner for
Manitoba, 1895-1899

Barnardo Farm; and, in paying a tribute to Mr. Struthers, I would like to tell of a piece of very sound advice which he gave to—I think it was his first butter-maker. The young man had ambitions to enter what he considered to be a much higher calling than making good butter, namely, he wanted to be a clergyman. Mr. Struthers, a very quiet man with a singularly quiet pleasant voice, said to this young man that he thought he had better think it over well before he left dairying for the ministry and counselled him that it is better to be a good butter-maker than a second or third rate parson. You can do more good with good butter than with poor sermons. Unfortunately, the young man did not take the advice in the spirit in which it was offered, and did eventually, I believe, become a parson. I will not say as to what rank he attained, but he never reached a bishop's lawn sleeves and knee gaiters.



J. A. Ruddick
(now Dr. Ruddick) whose service to the dairy industry in the Dominion Department of Agriculture continued for 41 years (1891 to 1932). For 28 years Dr. Ruddick was Dairy Commissioner for Canada.

Looking back over various districts, I find that Stonewall and Stony Mountain figured quite largely in the dairying of the early days; and I was reminded that I had a sort of personal link with some of the people who made very good butter in that district in the late seventies and early eighties. An uncle of mine by marriage, Rev. Geo. Jacques, had kept in touch with McDougall, the famous Methodist missionary, and, carrying on a lengthy correspondence with him, had become very much imbued with the opportunities in Western Canada

and the little known Manitoba of those days. In the course of his itinerary he was located at Bayfield, Ontario, and many of the farmers of his district for some reason, which I do not remember, were dissatisfied and anxious for a change, and he strongly recommended their migration to Manitoba, and a number of them came and settled in and about the Stonewall district. Among these were the several families of Mollards, and I find that they had been accustomed to dairy work in Ontario. They were among the early suppliers of butter to the little town of Winnipeg; and I gather, though I cannot be quite sure, that they were to some extent responsible for the general development of the dairy industry in that section. I do know that early in the history of the Winnipeg exhibitions the farmers from Stonewall district were showing in dairy classes, and later the district became quite noted for Holstein cows.



W. M. Champion, President
1898, 1901 and 1903

A man of the Stonewall district, who came there in 1881, was S. J. Jackson, later M.P.P., who built the first cheese factory that was erected in Manitoba. Mr. Jackson tells a very good story on himself, namely—that he had taken home the first cow which he bought, and his wife, coming out to look over the new possession, said—“that’s a very good calf, where is the cow?” That cow may have been small, but she helped to start things for the Jackson household.

A feature of the dairy business, which preceded the creamery period, was that of contracting to make butter for the Hudson’s Bay Company. A contract with that company was highly prized, though, possibly, its requirements did not demand a grade of butter that would stand too close comparison with the prize butter from our creameries today. The Stonewall district is reported to have enjoyed considerable of that trade. Another district which shared in it was Starbuck, though that came a little later. In 1890-91 I remember holidaying on the farm of the Griffiths at Starbuck, and of seeing the care and attention which was given to “Butter for the Bay.” Another district enjoying a portion of this trade for a number of years was Reaburn, and Wm. Champion, so prominent in the dairy association for many years, was in this particular trade for a long time. The Griffiths and Champion were among the early ones to put their butter up in the one pound bricks and wrap it in parchment paper. The paper, of course, came considerably later—not, I fancy, until sometime along in the 1890’s, though that is difficult to determine.



Wm. Grassick, President
1900

My own more intimate connection with the dairy association began in the July of 1893, when I attended the annual convention of the Manitoba Farmers’ Institutes at Brandon, when the chief speakers were Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, and J. W., later Dr. J. W. Robertson, Canada’s first dairy commissioner. I do not remember anything that Dryden said, but a good many things that Robertson said, and among them was his urging of cheese making rather than of butter making for Manitoba. In this connection he made the statement that more cheese could be

made from ten pounds of milk in Manitoba than was the case in Ontario. He spoke from some tests and figures that had been worked out. Whether that holds good today or not I don't know. Robertson, while urging a certain amount of dairying, it was evident was not very hopeful of its ultimate success. It was at a later meeting that he made the prediction that Manitoba could never hope to make butter equal in flavor and texture to that of the famous Eastern Townships. Manitoba evidently took that as a challenge, and who hears of the once famous Eastern Townships' butter today?

Richard Waugh, of Winnipeg, was among those who did yeoman service in the dairy industry. From the time of his coming out from Scotland, which was about 1888, he almost immediately identified himself with the dairy association; I rather think through the then secretary, Harry Cameron. They were both identified with the Central Congregational Church, and worked together over many things, and Mr. Waugh's keen interest in all things pertaining to the land would be attracted by the growing need of dairying. However, it happened that he was elected as vice-president at the annual meeting of 1889 and secretary-treasurer in 1890 and re-elected to that office every year until up to 1895, when he again became a vice-president. He was attached to the *Nor'-West Farmer*, and not only wielded a trenchant pen in the cause of dairying, but as a ready speaker with a fund of palky Scotch phrases and stories to point his remarks, was much sought after at farmers' gatherings and never missed an opportunity of emphasizing the need of, and the value of, dairying in a sound and permanent agriculture.

Another of the advocates of dairying of those days was J. T. Regehr, of Hochstadt and Steinbach. A Mennonite in religion, and speaking habitually, at home, the Dutch of his native ancestry from the Province of Friesland in Holland, he seldom made speeches, but he was a definite force among his own people east of the Red River, and did very much to stimulate interest in cheese making. It was through him that the Department of Agriculture, in the early days of the Premiership of Hon. Thos. Greenway, organized and carried out a very successful series of dairy meetings in the eastern section of the province.

Two men who helped materially in the stimulating of better dairying were the late Dr. J. G. Rutherford and the late Dr. S. A. Bedford. Dr. Rutherford's contribution was mainly in the form of very practical talks at dairy meetings on the proper kind of cow to keep for profitable dairying and the very great need of making sure that the cows used in the families and for the making of butter for public consumption were free from tuberculosis. Further, he stimulated interest in breeding by fascinating lectures on the history of breeding and on the development of the domestic cow. A member of the local house at the very critical time of grants to creameries and similar matters, he gave valuable assistance not only in voting for these enterprises but in words of caution as to its not being overdone. Dr. S. A. Bedford's many practical talks not only at dairy but at general farm meetings, were a mighty help in convincing men who made their first contacts with land after coming to the West that you could not winter cows in the shelter of a straw stack and then find them producing healthy calves and a good supply of milk the following spring and summer.

William Grassick, of Pilot Mound, was another standby of the dairy industry in early days. A very quiet man but an excellent farmer, he had never departed from the creed of his youth that dairy cows properly bred, fed and regularly milked, were a necessary and valuable part of any farm worthy

of the name. He was a regular attendant at dairy meetings, and served on the executive for a number of years. He lived to be over 90, but never lost interest in the development of dairying in Manitoba, of which he was exceedingly proud.

With the coming of the first dairy commissioner, Carman Claude Macdonald, there was a marked advance in the dairy industry. Macdonald was one of the most energetic individuals I have ever known, and his special gospel, which he preached in season and out of season, was that in dairying "Cleanliness was not next to godliness—it was godliness." I have a very vivid recollection of a day spent with him at the Francis cheese factory at Headingly. He called for me at 5 a.m., and we made the twelve miles to Headingly in a little over an hour, behind a team of very much surprised horses. The first milk was just being delivered as we drove up. Handing the horses over to someone to care for, he was out of the buggy and into his white uniform before the second milk can was on the platform. The cheese maker was not allowed to do anything that day but watch. Every detail of the then "up-to-the-minute" scientific method of cheese making was carried out punctiliously. He even made the boxes into which that cheese would go when it came out of the press. Macdonald was strong on cheese making as an industry for the more thickly settled sections of the province. Possibly one of his best pieces of work was the establishment of the dairy school. Another good move was the having of a model dairy and dairy school run at the summer exhibitions in Winnipeg. The herds of cattle coming in for exhibition furnished milk a-plenty, and the dairy school was one of the most popular attractions on the ground for several years. Seeing what could be done in that line, sent many a woman home determined that her son or daughter or both should be pupils at the dairy school the following winter.

David Munroe, of Neepawa, who came into the dairy picture somewhere about 1896, stands out in my memory in connection with demonstrating the value of a cream separator. I do not know where he got it, but he had one set up in the city council chamber for an annual dairy meeting, and having brought with him a supply of milk from one particular cow, he showed the amount of cream taken from a given quantity of her milk when set in the old-fashioned shallow pan and then, operating his separator, showed the additional amount to be obtained from the use of a separator. The demonstration was followed by a grand discussion on the merits and demerits of the separator.

Dr. Chris Marker, who recently retired as Dairy Commissioner for Alberta, made valuable contributions to dairying in Manitoba. Trained in Denmark, which country, by the way, Wm. Wagner had held up as a model as far back as 1886, Dr. Marker gave addresses at dairy meetings that were both helpful and stimulating. In later years, of course, Manitoba, following his advice, adopted the government system of grading cream, and religiously staying with it has found it one of the great elements in the success which her butter has achieved.

These are very rambling reminiscences. They by no means do justice to the many who helped to start Manitoba's dairy industry on its way, but they may give some faint idea of how in the old days each one contributed something to establish an industry which has done so much to carry the name of Manitoba throughout the length and breadth of Canada and across to Great Britain.



GROUP PHOTOGRAPHED AT CONVENTION OF MANITOBA DAIRY ASSOCIATION, 1898

Top Row (left to right)—Wm. Grasselock, Thos. Dickie, Angus MacKay, Jas. Bray, E. A. Struthers, W. Scott, J. D. Hunt.

Second Row (left to right)—F. Wilson, Wm. Wagner, Hon. Pres.; W. M. Champion, Pres.; Miss E. C. Hind, Sec.-Treas.; Wm. Ryan, D. W. McQuaid, R. Waugh.

Third Row (left to right)—Jas. Morrow, W. B. Gilroy, S. Larcombe, E. Downton.

History of Dairying in Manitoba

(By L. A. Gibson, Dairy Commissioner for Manitoba, and Secretary of the Manitoba Dairy Association)

INTRODUCTION

The early records of dairy events in Manitoba are incomplete, and it is with some misgivings I attempt to gather together the threads of the early history of the development of the industry. There are no official dairy records for the early days of the province. Consequently, I have to depend mostly on what meagre information I can gather from the few pioneers, who are fast passing into autumn life, together with the early records of "The Nor' West Farmer" and "The Commercial."



L. A. Gibson, Secretary,
1910 and 1911, 1915 and 1916,
also from 1918 to the
present time.

I have not attempted to do more than arrange, in something like chronological order, some of the leading facts relating to the origin, early history, and growth of dairying in Manitoba. It would seem to be worth while to make a permanent record, before it is too late, of some of the events connected with the early history of dairying in Manitoba, and particularly of those relating to the factory system, to which this province owes so much.

I have taken pains to verify dates and facts in so far as possible. I may not be correct in some of the dates, but can plead to having done the best I could with the information available.

Some occurrences recorded may appear trivial. It is difficult to draw the line between the important and unimportant. There are many items of interest omitted on account of space as well as lack of information. It is not to be concluded that those whose names have been mentioned in the following pages are considered by the writer as being the only persons who are entitled to credit in the upbuilding of the dairy industry. It would be impossible to mention them all.

To those who have furnished information and pictures, we extend thanks.

AMONG THE SELKIRK SETTLERS

Alex. Ross, the historian, in his "History of the Red River Settlement," refers to an introduction of cattle into Manitoba, as follows:

"A drove of 300 head of domestic cattle had been sent to the colony (Selkirk settlers) on speculation, and arriving at this junction (1823) were eagerly purchased at prices which amply repaid the enterprising Americans. Milch cows sold as high as 30 pounds each."

Ross mentions an English bull and two cows, and it would appear from the record that these three cattle were shipped by Lord Selkirk from Stornoway, Scotland, with the contingent of Selkirk Settlers, via Hudson Bay and York Factory in 1813. Probably there was another early shipment because the census of 1818 shows that there were 3 bulls, 45 cows and 39 calves in the colony—too many to be the progeny in this length of time of two cows.

Anyway the actual beginning of the dairy industry in Manitoba goes back for a period of about 125 years. In 1838 there were 3,269 cows and calves in Assiniboia, as the province was called at that time.

Since writing the above we have received records from Hudson's Bay Company, Head Office, London, as follows:

"1733--18th August."

"Our people yts. at Eskemay Point are a hauling of Stone, ye Masons at work on the foundation wee also are a Breaking a Draught of Cattle to Draw Stone."

—Extract from Journal of Fort Prince of Wales
(Churchill River). R. Norton.

(H.B.C. Factory Journals, Box 102. No. 58)"

The above reproduced by permission of the Governor and Committee of the Hudson's Bay Company.



Wm. Ryan, President, 1902

THE DAIRY PIONEER

Fifty-five years ago Manitoba dairying was very primitive indeed. We had no recognized dairy breeds, no adequate housing, no dairy equipment, nowhere was there evidence of breeding for production, or of dairy cattle suited to winter dairying, all deemed so essential to the dairy industry of today. They had crude log houses and straw sheds. The farmer who was in the dairy business in 1880 was indeed a pioneer. At that time there were 19,000 cows in Manitoba.

In 1878 A. Malcolm made cheese (home-made) in Gladstone from the milk of about 30 cows.

THE FIRST FACTORIES

In 1882, at several points in the Province, the establishment of cheese factories was discussed, no doubt through the urge of settlers from Eastern Canada, where cheese factories and creameries were in operation.

The first Manitoba cheese factory was established in Stonewall in April, 1882. J. Gunn was president. Incorporation was applied for in the name of "The Rockwood Cheese Factory." Capital \$1,500. Milk from 300 cows to be supplied. According to available information, this was the introduction of the organized cheese factory system in Manitoba. In the same year a cheese factory was opened in Rapid City by Andrew Patterson. It was later moved to his farm 4 miles north of the town and was closed in 1885 when Mr. Patterson enlisted to help suppress the Riel Rebellion. James Hampton opened the second cheese factory in Rapid City in 1886.



W. B. Gilroy, President
1904 and 1905, also
1908 and 1909

In June, 1885, the Wakopa Creamery Association, Turtle Mountain, was organized by John Hettle, M.P.P., Boissevain. L. A. Sharpe was president. In September of the same year Mr. Hettle made cheese and gave patrons one pound of first-class cheese for every eight pounds of milk taken to the factory. In July, 1886, letters patent were issued to the Turtle Moun-

tain Creamery Association; these had been applied for in June, 1885. The capital of this company was \$1,000, and their shares sold at \$10 each.

In July, 1885, Dr. Meyer erected a cheese factory at Birtle, which was operated by Joseph Dutton, of Stratford, Ontario.

During the same month, cheese factory machinery was ordered for Balmoral.

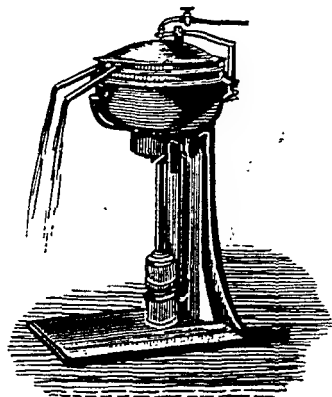
Also in July of 1885, a butter factory was opened by H. Herbert at St. Francois Xavier, making 150 pounds daily and charging five cents per pound for manufacturing.

During July of 1885 the Manitoba Government granted \$2,500 for dairy instruction, and August, 1885, records show that the Manitoba Dairy Association Act had been passed at a recent session of the Legislature.

THE CREAM SEPARATOR APPEARS

Because of the important place which cream separation by centrifugal force has taken in dairy practice, we break somewhat into the record to note the introduction of the cream separator.

In June, 1885, the Honorable Walter Clifford, of Austin, Manitoba, imported a De Laval cream separator, which was manufactured in Sweden, and, according to the records, it worked satisfactorily under the management of an experienced butter-manufacturer. He was making about 70 lbs. of butter per week from that part of the milk furnished by 20 cows, which was not required for feeding. The machine was capable of separating the cream from 60 gallons of milk per hour. It was driven by a small three-horse power engine, with 40 lbs. of steam. This apparently was the first cream separator brought into Manitoba. However, in September, 1885, records show that there were two cream separators in the province, and the other was undoubtedly owned by St. Francois Xavier creamery. These two machines evidently complete the list of cream separators in Manitoba at that time. Both of these machines were of the hollow bowl type.



First Centrifugal Cream Separator used in Manitoba.

Dr. J. A. Ruddick, in "The Dairying Industry of Canada," page 25, states as follows:

"In 1882, the late Lt. Col. Henri Duchesnay, an enterprising resident of Beauce, imported from Denmark what the writer believes to have been the first centrifugal cream separator used in Canada. It was installed in a creamery at Ste. Marie de Beauce Country, under the direction of Mr. Barre, who had been sent to Europe by the Quebec Government in 1879 to study Danish methods. Col. Duchesnay deserves a niche in the Dairymen's Hall of Fame for having been first to introduce what has proved to be one of the greatest improvements in dairy apparatus. The following letter in reference to the first separator will be of interest:

Copenhagen, Denmark,
October 21st, 1909.

J. A. Ruddick, Esq.

Dear Sir:

We are in receipt of your favour of the 7th instant, and beg to say that after exhaustive investigation we ascertain that Professor Barre of Canada was the first party on the continent of America to whom we sold one of our cream separators from here.

The machine was forwarded on the 27th of April, 1882, and the number stamped on it was No. 94. In this connection it may be of interest that the first machine we manufactured was No. 21; the foregoing were test machines.

Yours truly,

BURMEISTER & WAIN EXPORT CO. LTD."

This was just three years before the importation of the one brought into Manitoba by the Honourable Walter Clifford.

From information received from the head offices of the De Laval Company, New York, it would appear that the first cream separator imported into America was by Mr. Theodore Havemeyer, New Jersey, in 1881.

In connection with the use of centrifugal force for the separating of cream, it might be interesting to note that it was first applied as a means of separating liquids about one thousand years ago by the Chinese. These people are known to have separated fruit juices by putting liquid into a gourd or bladder tied to a rope; this was whirled around their heads with speed enough to cause separation. No real advancement over that of this period was made for hundreds of years. Possibly the first application of centrifugal force created by revolving a bowl was in 1853, when experiments were made in extracting molasses from crystal sugar. It is almost an established fact that Professor C. J. Fuch, a German, first applied this method to extract the cream from the milk in 1859. This, however, was purely experimental.



J. P. O. Allaire, President
1910-1911

The first centrifugal separator offered for sale was made by Lefeldt and Lentsch, also Germans, in 1877. All the German experimental work was done by using a hollow bowl, which had to run for twenty minutes at a speed of 600 revolutions per minute, then be stopped and the cream lifted off in a thick, ropy condition, with a ladle or spoon.



Ira Stratton, President
1912-1913

The first continuous centrifugal separator was invented and made by Gustaf De Laval in 1877. He was a Swedish engineer of French ancestry. In a short time he perfected a workable machine, which was patented in Sweden in 1878 and in America in 1879. This invention had a hollow bowl with wings attached to the peripheral surface to force the milk to travel with the same number of revolutions as the bowl. The machine revolved at the rate of 6,000 revolutions per minute, and had a capacity of 300 pounds per hour. De Laval patented only the machine, covering the type, but not the principle.

MANITOBA DAIRY ASSOCIATION FORMED

In April, 1886, a preliminary meeting was held in Winnipeg for an organization to be known as the "Manitoba Dairy Association." Circulars were sent to secretaries of agricultural societies to enroll members and report by May 15th. The officers were to be elected by mail.

An Act incorporating the Manitoba Dairy Association came into effect June 1st, 1886, evidently passed in 1885, but declared in effect in 1886.

C. B. Keenleyside, of Winnipeg, was instructed by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Statistics on Health to receive subscriptions and to arrange a meeting for the organization of the Manitoba Dairy Association on Wednesday, July 14th, 1886, at the hour of eight o'clock in the evening. Wm. Wagner was in the chair, and C. B. Keenleyside was secretary, pro tem. The first officers of the association were:

Pres.—Wm. Wagner, M.P.P., Ossowa; 1st Vice-Pres.—R. P. Fraser, Minnedosa; 2nd Vice-Pres.—J. E. Jelly, *Royal; Secy-Treas.—C. B. Keenleyside, Winnipeg.

Directors—Wm. Champion, Reaburn; Acton Burrows, Winnipeg; C. V. Helliwell, Morden; H. W. White, Carberry; J. S. Gilleg, Royal; T. A. Sharpe, Wakopa; J. M. J. Mulvihill, St. Laurent.

Auditor—Thos. Gelley.

These officers were elected by mail.



W. H. (Homer) Smith
President, 1914



L. A. Race, President
1915-1916



Alex. McKay, President
1917-1920

With vision and foresight, this small body of men, fifty years ago, brought into being the Manitoba Dairy Association. The torch of progress which was lit by the dairy pioneers of 1884-'5 and '6 has been carried high during the intervening years, and to its successive bearers the dairy industry of Manitoba today owes a debt that can never be paid.

In going through the old records, it is most encouraging and stimulating to note how these men gave of their time and energy so unstintedly, with no financial reward. Today we are profiting by their labours, and this should be an incentive for us to give of our best toward carrying on the work so well started by the pioneer men and women of fifty years ago.

The first Manitoba dairy convention was held, commencing at 10 a.m., on Thursday, September 30th, 1886, in the St. Andrews Society's Room, Central Block, Main St., Winnipeg.

IN THE LATER EIGHTIES

The Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba made arrangements in June, 1886, by which Professor S. M. Barre was to come to Manitoba and spend two months delivering lectures on dairying. Fifteen meetings were held.

In 1886 a creamery was projected at Arden.

*Royal was a post office close to Winnipeg.

In May, 1886, a cheese factory was started at Shoal Lake, with G. W. Waldock, of Todburn, as manager. The milk from 200 cows was promised.

In 1886 the Oak Lake cheese factory made 40,000 pounds of cheese, which was sold for ten cents per pound F.O.B.

The records also show that George Cummings produced good cheese at Nelson, near Morden, in 1886.

In June, 1887, Woodlands Cheese Manufacturing Company was organized with a capital of \$1,200 and F. T. Luno as cheesemaker.

On May 2nd of this year—1887—the Manitou Cheese Factory was started.

Rapid City cheese factory made thirteen tons of cheese between May and November.

In 1886 a creamery was established at St. Pierre by S. M. Barre. Albert Prefontaine, later Minister of Agriculture and Immigration for Manitoba, helped to build this plant and also worked in the creamery for two years. There were from 20,000 to 25,000 pounds of milk received daily, and three separators were used to separate the milk.

At the Toronto Exhibition during the year 1887, George Caron, of St. Charles, won the championship for butter. He used a De Laval separator, milking 60 cows.

In 1888 plans were submitted to the dairy association for the establishment of a cheese factory and creamery on the Barnardo Home for Boys at Russell. The building was 76x40 feet and one and one half storeys high. The plans were approved by the association. (See cut on page 19).

During the same year a lot of 3,000 pounds of cheese was shipped to China from three factories, namely, Thornhill, Manitou and La Riviere, by H. J. Rockett, and in December the first carload of cheese was shipped to British Columbia.

A list of 24 cheese factories and three creameries, also the names of the owners or managers for the year 1888, is given below.

Cheese Factories	Owner or Manager	Cheese Factories	Owner or Manager
Sunnyside (near Dugald)	Dr. Jamieson	St. Laurent	Mr. Lacoursiere
Stonewall	Mr. Luno	Morden	
Crystal City	Wm. Taylor	Lorette No. 1	D. Pelletier
St. Leon	Ed. Labossiere	Lorette No. 2	D. Pelletier
Minnedosa	A. Malcolm	St. Jean Baptiste	D. Pelletier
Shoal Lake	Scott & Waldock	St. Anne	S. M. Barre
Newdale	Scott & Waldock	St. Norbert	S. M. Barre
Virden	Tapp & McDowell	St. Agathe	S. M. Barre
Birtle	Joseph Dutton		
Otterburne	P. Carey	Creameries	Owner or Manager
Boissevain	G. Martin	St. Francois Xavier	W. Pearson
Westbourne	James Bray	St. Charles	George Caron
Meadow Lea		Austin	Hon. Walter Clifford
Manitou (Thornhill)	Rockett & Burrows		
Manitou (La Riviere)	Rockett & Burrows	Creamery and Cheese Factory	
Rapid City	Andrew Patterson	Jolys (or St. Pierre Jolys)	S. M. Barre and Chas. Mignault

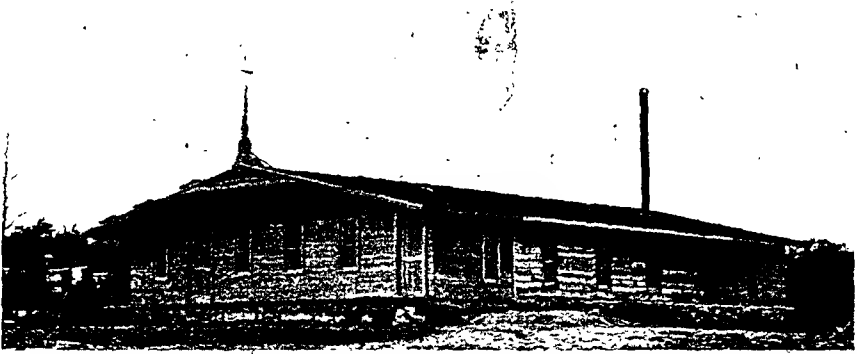
In March, 1889, a cheese factory was started at Steinbach with Mr. Reimer in charge. There was also one started at Beulah.

Records show that in the same year Lieutenant-Governor Shultz erected a creamery at Parkdale with James Taylor in charge.

In 1889 A. Malcolm moved from Minnedosa to Dauphin and made cheese up to 1895 from the milk of about 50 cows, all privately owned.

In August 1889 a trial shipment of butter was sent to England from the Barnardo Farm Creamery at Russell. Mr. S. M. Barre also shipped a consignment of creamery butter to Glasgow in October.

In May 1889, Robt. Scott commenced to build a creamery in Shoal Lake, 50 by 36 feet, with David Steel as buttermaker. The following year, 1890,



One of the first Creameries in Manitoba—Barnardo Creamery, Russell. Built in 1889.

the Shoal Lake cheese plant was transferred to Rossburn. Shoal Lake creamery is the one plant which has been in continual operation for 46 years, and of this factory the well-known J. R. Nesbitt has been manager for 38 years.

EARLY BUTTER GRADING

In March of 1890, at Virden, a meeting of retail merchants and farmers of Dennis County was held to consider the grading of butter brought to



STAFF AND STUDENTS OF MANITOBA GOVERNMENT DAIRY SCHOOL, MARCH, 1895

Top Row (left to right)—R. E. McLeod, F. Phillips, O. Anderson, J. R. Oastler, B.S.A.; F. D. Reid, B. G. Beveridge, H. J. Burkholder, G. F. Landstrom, H. Morris.

Second Row (left to right)—W. J. Nunn, Engineer; J. G. Mager, C. C. Macdonald, Director; F. Lutley, Butter Instructor; H. Piggott, Instructor in Milk Testing; R. M. Moore, D. W. Shunk, Cheese Instructor; L. A. Race, M. L. Martin.

Third Row (left to right)—I. R. Bartlett, Secretary to Dairy Superintendent; A. Grant.

market. A committee composed of the following was elected to draft rules and regulations:

Merchants—W. J. Wilcox, Joseph A. Merriek and Anderson, J. J. Dunlop, B. Meek, J. S. Young, A. Cameron, T. McNichol, Oak Lake.

Farmers—C. J. Thomson, W. Stephen, J. A. Fraser, J. Joslin.

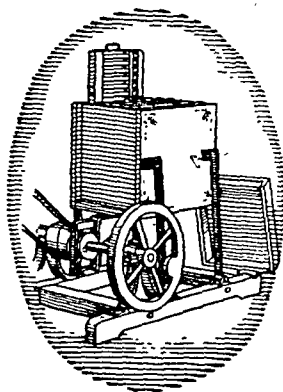
The towns of Elkhorn, Virden, Oak Lake and Griswold were to participate in the grading.

The committee made the following recommendations:

1. That a public inspector be appointed in each town, and that he be paid by the purchaser.
2. The butter shall have classes—Number 1, 2 and 3. The prices shall be: Number 2, three cents below Number 1; Number 3, four cents below Number 2.
3. The butter must be packed in new tubs, which should be painted with paraffin on the inside. No old pails or tubs to be used.
4. Butter in rolls for immediate use graded also, and paid according to quality.
5. The prices paid will be regulated by the Winnipeg market.
6. Recommendation that English dairy salt shall be used.

It is rather interesting to note that a butter grading service was attempted at this early date, and that the spread in prices for the different grades correspond so closely with the spreads in use today in our cream grading service.

BABCOCK TEST INTRODUCED



Oil Test Churn for determining the amount of butter in cream, and used extensively until the Babcock test replaced it.

In 1890 Dr. S. M. Babcock devised his famous test, which enabled the fat content of milk and cream to be determined quickly, and in a simple manner. While tests had been developed by Soxhlet as early as 1879, and by Wollny, Adams, Rose-Gottlieb, and centrifugal tests were devised by Dr. De Laval (1886) and by Gerber (1892), the use of the Babcock test later became universal in this country because of its simplicity and ease of operation. It placed the buying of butterfat on an equable basis and started the testing of milk from individual cows for butterfat, resulting in increased production through the selection of high producing cows.

The above is mentioned on account of the importance of the Babcock test in the building of the dairy industry.

COMING INTO THE NINETIES

In May, 1890, it was reported that the Rapid City cheese making machinery was worn out, and that they were changing for butter making machinery.

In August, 1890, the cheese factory of Gladstone was running in good order.

The Woodlands cheese factory closed for the year on August 20th, 1890, and the cheese on hand was sold in British Columbia.

It is also noted that M. La Borderie, of St. Malo, made butter out of sweet cream for the Japan market in 1890.

J. C. Chapais, who was Assistant Dairy Commissioner for Canada at the time, writes, in the course of a report covering his visit to, and work in, Manitoba early in 1892:

"As to Mr. de La Borderie (St. Malo), an old country Frenchman, to him is owing the advantage of, first in the Dominion of Canada, introducing in a practical fashion the package of butter in hermetically closed boxes, for exportation to foreign countries."

During the year 1890 there were five centrifugal creameries and five cream gathering creameries at the following points. (Records do not differentiate between whole milk and cream gathering plants):

St. Francois Xavier	Rapid City
St. Charles	Otterburne
St. Pierre	Parkdale
Shoal Lake	Russell
Turtle Mountain	St. Malo

I understand that Shoal Lake was a "gathering cream" creamery, and St. Pierre and St. Malo had "whole milk or centrifugal" plants.

On January 15th, 1891, the annual meeting of the Manitoba dairy association was held in Portage la Prairie with 28 members present.

In May, 1891, Oak Lake cheese factory was re-organized to commence operations June 1st, with A. Tetrault as manager.

In June James Robertson completed a cheese factory at Marquette, which was the second plant to be built in the Woodlands Municipality.

In 1891 Wm. Champion built a creamery (36x36 feet) at Reaburn.

In February, 1892, the Dominion Government employed Robert Cornett as western dairy instructor, to visit such portions of Manitoba and the North-West Territories as would be most benefited by his dairy teaching. This is the first record I can find of a dairy instructor being employed in Manitoba.

In February, 1893, the directors of the Dairy Association asked the Provincial Government to make a "dollar for dollar" grant towards the erection of new creameries, also the appointment of an inspector. In lieu of the "dollar for dollar" grant asked for, the Government agreed to give a loan of \$500 to each new creamery and cheese factory started.

In March of 1893 the Dominion Government instructed Mr. Chapais, Assistant Dairy Commissioner, to visit Manitoba and give lectures on dairying.

In 1893 the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba passed legislation exempting from taxation all buildings used in connection with creameries or cheese factories, all machinery and the land actually occupied by the buildings, not to exceed one acre. This legislation was repealed on March 27th, 1920.

In June, 1893, Carberry and Douglas cheese factories commenced their operations.

In the same year and month, S. M. Barre opened an office at 249 King Street, Winnipeg, with cold storage to handle butter and cheese.



R. A. Rogers, President
1921



Ed. Fotheringham, President
1922

YEARS OF ESPECIAL IMPORTANCE

1894

Mr. Alfred Houle started a cheese factory near Letellier.

E. A. Osterhout started a cheese factory south of Alexander, operating one season.



T. H. Rumbal, President
1923-1924



J. H. Farthing, President
1925



G. W. Tovell, President
1926-1927

The Dominion Dairy Commissioner, Jas. W. Robertson, sent two pairs of dairy instructors to operate in Manitoba and the North-West Territories. They began work in June and visited Brandon, Res-ton, Souris, Hartney, Napinka, Melita, Oxbov, Deloraine, Boissevain, Killarney, Crystal City, etc. These points were visited by J. A. Ruddick, lecturer, and Mr. Taylor, demonstrator. Mr. Ruddick also acted as judge at the Winnipeg Exhibition, then visited Gimli and returned East. J. B. McEwen, lecturer, and L. A. Zufelt, demonstrator, visited points on the main line, west as far as Virden, and North-western Manitoba as far as Russell, spending two days at each point. The Provincial Department of Agriculture and the Dairy Association also had two dairy instructors in the field; namely, Messrs R. H. Herbison, Clinton, Ontario, and Wm. Scott, Win-nipeg.

Deloraine creamery was incorporated.

Messrs. Greenwood and Bousefield announced they would build a creamery at Douglas.

In June, the butter grading by-law, which had been in force in Virden for the past four years, was resumed for this season, with Mr. D. Fraser as grader.

Deloraine cheese factory made 35,528 pounds of cheese during the summer season.

The farmers' institutes at Morris and Bird's Hill decided to purchase Babcock testers for the use of the members to weed out poor cows.

1895

In January creameries were started at Newdale and Oak Lake and the establishment of one at Brandon was discussed.

In January, at the annual meeting of the Mani-toba Dairy Association, a motion was passed asking the Provincial Government to appoint a dairy super-intendent. In May, 1895, C. C. Macdonald was ap-pointed Dairy Superintendent for Manitoba.

In the early part of 1895, Gladstone creamery was built and they had a make of 25,000 pounds of butter.

In May F. Lutley was appointed to go to Stonewall to operate the creamery at that point.

In July R. Scott, of Shoal Lake, contemplated visiting Japan with the

object in view of introducing his butter to the Orient, and in June, 1896, he made the trip to China and Japan, and arranged to deliver 50,000 pounds of butter. The butter was put up in one and two pound tins, and he had requests for smaller packages.

S. M. Barre shipped two cars of cheese to Great Britain, one from Strathclair and one from Otterburne.

Superintendent Macdonald reported that there were 52 cheese factories and 19 creameries in operation in Manitoba during the year 1895.

1,553,192 pounds of cheese were made and sold at 6.9 cents per pound; and 529,812 pounds creamery butter, which sold at an average price of 17.5 cents. These sales make a total value of \$201,440. In 1894 the creamery and dairy butter combined had been valued at \$400,380.

Cheese factories were reported at Portage la Prairie and Blumenort.

A cheese factory was started at Headingly and operated for two years, 1895 and 1896.

In the annual report of the Manitoba Dairy Association for 1896 it is reported that "the price of creamery butter was lower in 1895 than for twenty years, with the exception of 1879, when butter sold for 8 cents and cheese for 5 cents per pound." It further states that "the markets were glutted by over production, consequently quite a few factories were very discouraged. Dairy butter was almost unsaleable at any terms."

1896

The government advanced no less a sum than \$8,624.25 as loans toward eighteen new factories; approximately \$500,00 per creamery.

In January, the first dairy school was opened in Winnipeg, in the Bulman Block, on Bannatyne Avenue East. The school was kept open for four months with the following instructors: C. C. Macdonald, Superintendent; R. H. Herbison, Butter Instructor; Albert Jory, Cheese Instructor; F. Johannason, Engineer.

Twenty persons wrote examinations as professional makers; twelve on milk testing. Ninety-seven pupils attended the farm dairy course, which made a total of 129 students. 8,000 gallons of skim milk were given to the Winnipeg Relief Committee free.

In February, 1896, Miss E. Cora Hind was appointed secretary of the



Cheese Vats in the First Dairy School, Winnipeg, 1896.
A. Jory, Cheese Instructor, at the back of the picture.

Manitoba Dairy Association, and held this position for six years (1896-1901 inclusive). Richard Waugh had been secretary for six years previous to Miss Hind's appointment. C. B. Keenleyside, the first secretary, served two years. Mr. H. Cameron held the office for two years previous to Mr. Waugh.

Shortly after election as secretary, Miss Hind started the first system of market reports to the creameries and cheese factories. These were sent out weekly, and were based on information gathered from the dealers in Winnipeg and a night wire from Montreal, which was brought in specially for the Dairy Association by the Manitoba Free Press, and for which no charge was made.

During this year, Robert Scott, Shoal Lake, hoped to have 50 cream separators in operation in his district.

There were 52 cheese factories and 24 creameries in Manitoba. At the Toronto Exhibition, Manitoba captured first prize for cheese.

A new creamery was started at Macdonald.

Loans for creameries at Carberry and Crystal City were recommended.

On June 15th Jas. C. McDonald was appointed agent to represent the Dairy Association in Winnipeg. His application was one of twenty. The appointment lasted from June 15th to September 15th, when the employment of an agent was deemed not a success and was therefore discontinued.

1897

On January 4th the second dairy school opened in the Henderson Block, south-west corner of Market Square, Winnipeg. Sixty-four students were registered as regular attendants; 42 were farmers' daughters. Among the students were included J. R. Nesbitt and Fred Lutley.

The following teachers were selected for the term: C. C. Macdonald, Superintendent; A. K. Baird, Buttermaking; A. A. Jory, Cheesemaking.

During this year (1897) a pasteurizing plant was installed at Shoal Lake creamery, and the butter made from pasteurized cream. The cream was heated to 150°F., cooled to 40°F. and then heated to 65°F. for ripening. This is the first record we have of pasteurizing cream for buttermaking in Manitoba, and we presume that it is the first such enterprise in Manitoba.

There were three creameries inspected for loans, namely Gimli, Souris and Icelandic River.

Eighteen creameries entered butter exhibits at the Winnipeg Exhibition, besides 365 entries of dairy butter; A. F. McLaren, Stratford, Ontario, judge.

The first creamery in Winnipeg was opened by the Winnipeg Creamery and Produce Co., S. M. Barre, manager.

On November 15th, 1897, the Brandon Central creamery (A. Whitelaw, manager) closed for the season, after making that year 60,443 lbs. of butter. Mr. Bousfield intended to run it for the winter, but the scarcity of feed and demand for dairy butter was against him.

During 1897, John Hettle, M.P.P., operated the North Norfolk creamery, situated half way between Austin and MacGregor, with Fred Lutley as buttermaker. This creamery was opened in 1895 and was later moved to MacGregor and operated by W. B. Gilroy as the Copenhagen creamery.

In 1897 a new creamery was opened at Carberry, which showed a make of 36,000 pounds of butter.

A condensed milk factory was started at St. Malo under the supervision of Mr. LaBorderie. This product was to be shipped to Japan and China.

In May the Manitoba Department of Agriculture authorized the expenses of some speakers to go through the Mennonite districts east of the Red River and hold dairy meetings. The dairy superintendent, C. C. Macdonald; the secretary of the Dairy Association, Miss E. C. Hind; Mr. Wm. Waugh, Bird's Hill, and some others made up the party; also Hugh Emil Carstens, at that time editor of *Der Nordwesten*, went along as interpreter. On the return trip the creamery at St. Pierre Jolys was visited.

1898

In the following winter, 1898, similar meetings were held in southern Manitoba at which the speakers were George Harcourt, editor of "*The Nor'-West Farmer*," who spoke on improvement of dairy herds under the caption of "Breed, Weed and Feed," and David Munroe, of Neepawa, who spoke on the value of the cream separator and of the Babcock test. The Manitoba Dairy Association secretary, Miss E. Cora Hind, also took part at these meetings, which were held at Ninga, Crystal City, Pilot Mound and Manitou.

In January the third year term of the dairy school opened in their new premises on Thistle Street, which were fitted with modern conveniences. On the 1st of February a new Lister Pasteurizer was installed, and lectures were given and experiments conducted on pasteurization. Experiments were also conducted as to the "Oil Test Churn" vs. "The Babcock Milk Tester" for creameries. The following instructors were appointed for the term: C. C. Macdonald, Superintendent; Fred Lutley, Buttermaking; Harry Pigott, Milk Tester; D. W. Shunk, Cheesemaking.

L. A. Race, of Brandon, was one of the students at this class, of which there were sixty. The course lasted for three months.

In April a two weeks' course in cheese making was put on in the cheese factories at St. Pierre and Steinbach.

During 1898 the Pilot Mound creamery made 60,000 pounds of butter in the summer season.

A picture of the Neepawa creamery is shown in "*The Nor'-West Farmer*" of May, 1898. This creamery had apparently been organized in 1896 and operated in 1897. For four months in 1897 their make was 20,500 pounds.

1899

In February, 1899, on the motion of C. C. Macdonald and D. Munroe, a resolution was passed recommending that the Dominion Government make it compulsory for square packages to be used for creamery butter.



Alf. King, President
1928-1929



Wm. Braid, President
1930-1932



F. O. Sargent, President
1933-1934

The R. A. Lister Company Limited commenced operating the Brandon creamery.

In March A. A. Jory leased the Hamiota creamery.

In April the Oak Lake and Souris creameries were offered for sale.

In looking over several annual reports of 1897 I notice that Souris sold their butter for the season at the average price of 17 cents per pound, with manufacturing charges 6 cents, which left the patrons 11 cents per pound.

The Birtle creamery sold their butter for an average price of 18½ cents, and after deducting manufacturing charges the patrons received 10½ cents per pound. They were paid on the basis of 5 cents monthly, 4 cents in December and the balance in January.



MANITOBA GOVERNMENT DAIRY SCHOOL, 1900

Top Row (left to right)—J. W. Stainton, N. J. Kuneman, Cheese Instructor; C. Wheatland,

Second Row (left to right)—S. C. Archibald, F. Lutley, Butter Instructor; J. Gustafson,

A. K. Baird, Milk Instructor; H. Back, N. Cayer.

Third Row (left to right)—W. Gunn, D. Iverach, Miss M. Lokier, C. A. Murray, Superintendent;

Mrs. W. H. Alcock, T. Gadd.

Fourth Row (left to right)—C. J. Ruddick, G. C. Marcoux, A. G. Walker, A. Sisler, A. Pereault.

In May S. M. Barre, of the Winnipeg Creamery and Produce Company, commenced paying for cream on the basis of the Babcock test. This is the first record we have of paying for cream by the Babcock test in Manitoba.

There was a cheese factory opened at Stuartburn, Mr. Leafer operating. D. W. Shunk, of St. Anne, made cheese for the Paris Exhibition.

In June the Foxwarren and Shellmouth creameries opened for business.

Shellmouth had an output of 40,000 pounds for the season. The creamery at Minnedosa had a make of 150,000 pounds. Rapid City creamery made 72,000 pounds of butter and Newdale, with W. J. Crowe as manager, had 77,000 pounds.

In November C. C. Macdonald resigned as dairy superintendent, and in January of 1900 C. A. Murray was appointed dairy commissioner.

1900

In January the government dairy school opened for its fourth season with about twenty students, and the following instructors: C. A. Murray, Superintendent; Fred Lutley, Butter Instructor; Alex. Baird, Milk Instructor; N. Kuneman, Cheese Instructor.

In August the National Creamery was organized and established on Logan Avenue, Winnipeg, by J. M. Carruthers and John N. Logan. Neil S. Dow, present manager of the De Laval Company, Winnipeg, made butter in this plant for six weeks.

In December the cheese factories at Clearwater and St. Agathe were burned. In a newspaper article, written by S. M. Barre, he makes the statement that there had been 86 cheese factories operating at one time or another in Manitoba, and that 61 of these had ceased to exist, leaving only 25 in operation.

1901

In January the dairy school was opened for its fifth session with the following instructors: C. A. Murray, Superintendent; F. Lutley, Butter-making Instructor; J. R. Nesbitt, Milk Testing Instructor; J. D. Moran, Cheesemaking Instructor. Twenty-two students were in attendance. Separators used at the school were Melotte, Mikado, De Laval, United States, National, and Alexandria.

In March B. B. Olson, of Gimli, was appointed dairy instructor for the Icelandic people.

In May there was a creamery established at Beausejour under the name of "The Union Milk Dairy & Produce Company."

Rapid City Creamery organized as a joint stock company.

1902

Fred Lutley was appointed creamery instructor and Mr. Cote cheesemaking instructor for the province.

In January the dairy school opened for its sixth season, with the following officers: C. A. Murray, Superintendent; Fred Lutley, Buttermaking Instructor; C. Wheatland, Milk Testing Instructor; J. R. Cote, Cheesemaking Instructor.

Miss Emma McNiven was appointed instructress in home dairying, and later she became Mrs. Fred Lutley.

In January the Winnipeg Pure Milk Company was incorporated with a capital of \$40,000.00.

In February the Birtle and Gladstone creameries were offered for sale.

In March a new creamery was erected at Solsgirth.

In April a new creamery was started at Glenboro.

In May the Board of Agriculture in Great Britain passed a regulation under the Act of 1899, limiting the moisture content of butter to 16%.

In May a creamery at Maryhill was opened, and later moved to Lundar, with J. W. Stainton as buttermaker.

In June the Barnard creamery had to withdraw their cream gathering teams, owing to the bad condition of the roads.

The Crystal City shareholders decided to build an up-to-date creamery.

The Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition offered a prize for long-keeping butter. The butter was to be made in June and judged at the exhibition in August.

In September S. M. Barre started advocating creamery centralization, pasteurization and catering to the markets in England.

In 1902 the Souris creamery closed with a serious loss.

The following tables on dairy and creamery butter may be found of interest:

Dairy Butter				Creamery Butter		
Year	Pounds	Price	Value	Pounds	Price	Value
1895	1,770,088	13.0	\$230,124.00	529,812	17.5	\$ 92,717.00
1896	1,424,000	13.0	185,120.00	776,000	17.0	131,920.00
1897	1,572,464	14.7	231,152.00	825,000	18.7	154,275.00
1898	1,151,620	13.94	160,593.52			
1899	1,354,240	14.44	195,552.25	1,302,809	18.75	188,026.68
1900	2,083,920	14.45	301,145.64	1,254,511	19.18	240,515.40

1903

In February the Honourable R. P. Roblin, Premier, announced that the government might establish an agricultural college with dairying as a strong feature.

In April the Winnipeg Pure Milk Company and the Munroe Creamery Company amalgamated under the name "Pure Milk Company" with a capital of \$20,000.00 and a farm of 1,800 acres and 180 cows, which number was to be increased to 400. J. H. Irwin, of Neepawa, sold his herd to the company.

In June the Ninga creamery was sold.

In November the Winnipeg Creamery and Produce Company, "under S. M. Barre, assigned.

In December the site for the new agricultural college was purchased in St. James.

1904

In January C. A. Murray, who for four years had been dairy commissioner in Manitoba, tendered his resignation.

In March the Crescent creamery started on Hargrave Street, where it operated until 1907, then moved to Lombard Street, and in 1914 to Sherburn Street.

1905

A new creamery site was chosen just south of the town of Dauphin by Messrs. Nelson and Sorenson.

In the fall, W. J. Carson was appointed professor of dairying and dairy commissioner.

1906

The dairy course was announced to take place at the new Manitoba Agricultural College, St. James for the first time, with Prof. W. J. Carson in charge, and instructors F. Lutley and J. N. Kuneman.

In June F. Lutley resigned and L. A. Gibson was appointed creamery instructor and inspector of creameries.

In September Prof. Carson reported 40 cheese factories and 22 creameries in the province with a make of 1,552,812 pounds butter and 1,501,729 pounds cheese.



Prof. W. J. Carson
Secretary, 1906-1909

Cow testing associations were formed by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture.

1907

In January the second session of the dairy school at the new Manitoba Agricultural College St. James, was opened, with the following instructors: Prof. W. J. Carson, Superintendent, Testing and Bacteriology; L. A. Gibson. Buttermaking Instructor; N. J. Kuneman, Cheesemaking Instructor.

In February, at the Manitoba dairy convention, J. M. Carruthers spoke on "The Grading of Cream." At the same convention a resolution was passed respecting the campaign for "improved care of cream" by the managers and butter-makers.

In March the Shellmouth creamery started cream grading with George Matheson as buttermaker.

In June J. J. Dunfield organized a creamery at Dauphin with a capital of \$10,000, and handled bottled milk.

In June the first dairy special train was run through the province by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture on the Canadian Northern Railway. There were three meetings held daily with demonstrations. The speakers were Professors W. J. Black, Carson and Rutherford, Messrs. Craig, L. A. Gibson and N. J. Kuneman as demonstrators. This train went as far as Swan River.

1908

On February 5th George Matheson spoke at the Manitoba Dairy Convention on the "Advantages and Disadvantages of Cream Grading at the Shellmouth Creamery."

The resignation of Prof. Carson as Professor of Dairying and Dairy Commissioner was received, and Prof. J. W. Mitchell appointed in his place.

The Carson Hygienic Dairy Company organized and started on Maryland Street.

In April the Dauphin Creamery was put up for sale.

In October a new creamery was organized at Swan River.

W. J. Crowe was appointed butter instructor at the Agricultural College.

1909

During 1909 it was reported that there were 33 cheese factories and 26 creameries in Manitoba.

I. Villeneuve was appointed cheese factory inspector and instructor at the Agricultural College.

On May 15th 1909 the dairy building at Manitoba Agricultural College burned.

1910

In April a committee was appointed from the Manitoba Dairy Association to try to secure transportation relief as follows:

1. Acceptance of milk by railways on station platforms, giving shipper receipt for same.
2. Empty cans to be handled on way bills.
3. Rates the same for both sweet and sour cream.

The above matters were taken before the Railway Commission, the late Dr. James Mills and D'Arcy Scott sitting on the case.

1911

In January, the following quotation was taken from The Nor'-West Farmer: "Cream shippers will get relief. Equal shipping rates on both sweet and sour cream. Manitoba Dairy Association gets the credit."

1912

Brandon Creamery Company erected a cold storage building.

The subject of cream grading was again discussed at the Manitoba Dairy Association's annual convention, and a plan submitted.

A commission was appointed to investigate the Winnipeg milk supply.

1913

In 1913 several new creameries started operating. These were situated at Morden, Treherne, Hartney, Carman, Cartwright, Gilbert Plains, Melita,



Cheddar Cheese Making at the University of Manitoba—present site.

Miami, Virden, Souris, Belmont, Somerset, Carberry and that of the Simpson Produce Company in Winnipeg. There were 33 creameries, and 17 cheese factories in operation during this year. They adopted the plan of paying daily for each can of cream received. J. M. Carruthers was the first in Manitoba to adopt the system of paying daily for cream.

The Laurentia Creamery started in Neepawa in 1913.

In September W. J. Crowe was appointed dairy instructor in the "New Canadian" districts.

1914

On April 1st the Manitoba Department of Agriculture commenced grading creamery butter with L. A. Gibson as butter grader.

At the Manitoba Dairy Convention, held in February at the M.A.C., a committee consisting of Prof. Mitchell, J. R. Nesbitt, W. J. Crowe and L. A. Gibson was appointed to set cream standards for uniform cream grading.

The following standards and price spreads were recommended:

Extra First—Cream that is both sweet and clean in flavor.

First—Cream that is clean and fresh in flavor and whose consistency is smooth and even.

Second—Cream that is slightly stale, old, bitter or otherwise slightly defective in flavor, but of a smooth even consistency.

Cream below second to be classed as "Off Grade" and either rejected or paid for according to its value.

A difference of 2c per pound of fat should be made between "extra first" and "first," and a difference of 3c per pound of fat between "first" and "second" grade cream.

1916

On May 10th the Dominion Dairy Branch called representatives of the western dairy branches together for a conference at Regina. The following questions came up for discussion:

1. Uniform standards in butter.
2. Uniform scale of scores.
3. Study requirements of various markets.

Professor J. W. Mitchell and L. A. Gibson represented Manitoba.

Regulations were drafted to regulate cream buying stations.

In October, Prof. J. W. Mitchell resigned as dairy commissioner, to accept a position in New Brunswick.

1917

In May L. A. Gibson was appointed dairy commissioner for Manitoba. On June 1st D. E. MacKenzie was made dairy inspector and J. A. MacDonald dairy produce grader with the Dairy Branch, Manitoba Department of Agriculture. I Villeneuve became dairy inspector with the Dairy Branch in October, 1917.

R. W. Brown was appointed Professor of Dairying at Manitoba Agricultural College.

A creamery was established at Ashern and two new creameries started operating at Eriksdale.

Dairy Manufacturers' Association of Manitoba organized February 15th, 1917, Mr. Alex. McKay the first President.

1918

Dairy convention held in the Fort Garry Hotel for the first time. First butter competitions held in connection with the 1918 convention.

1919

In February the first dairy show was held in the Industrial Bureau in connection with the Manitoba Dairy Convention. There were exhibits of dairy machinery and dairy cows. Similar shows were held in the years 1919 and 1920. Also in February at the annual meeting of the dairy association it was suggested that the Department of Agriculture check the testing of milk and cream at milk plants and creameries.

To save space, the next 14 years will be covered briefly.

1920

From February 16th to 22nd the second Western Canada Dairy show was held in connection with the Manitoba Dairy Convention.

In May J. A. McDonald resigned as dairy produce grader and J. A. McManus was appointed in his place. In June J. R. Sweeney was also appointed a dairy produce grader in the Dairy Branch, Provincial Department of Agriculture.

First Western Canada Dairy Convention held in the Fort Garry Hotel.

First "All Canada" butter competition held in connection with the dairy convention.

During this year, 53 creameries operated, with an output of 7,666.802 pounds. Butter sold at an average price of 55c per pound, dairy butter 43c. cheese 27c, and the total value of all dairy products this year was \$15,939,846.11. During this year 117 dairy meetings were held throughout the Province by Messrs. McKenzie and Villeneuve, dairy instructors, with a total attendance of 8,649 persons.

1921

C. S. Prodan was appointed supervisor of cow testing by the Provincial Government.

Cream buying stations were closed in this year through legislation passed in 1919. Amendment to the Dairy Act covered the inspection of milk and cream testing.

1922

Cream grading was a live topic at the 1922 dairy convention.

On June 1st Morley C. Jamieson started with the Dairy Branch, and his time was devoted largely to checking milk and cream tests.

Elkhorn creamery was burned.

In 1922 the highest producing cow in Manitoba was Tilly Evergreen de Kol, owned by W. J. L. Hepburn, Virden, with a production of 26,014 pounds of milk, testing 3.23% butterfat (840 pounds of butterfat, 1,050 pounds of butter).

1923

On May 1st orders-in-council were passed defining cream grades and standards, and government graders were placed in creameries. The standards follow:

TABLE CREAM—This grade shall include any lot of sweet, clean-flavored, non-frozen cream bought for resale for household use. The acidity of this cream shall not be more than twenty one-hundredths (.20%) of one per cent. at the time of grading.

This cream shall be produced under conditions that comply with the special requirements of the municipality in which it is to be sold for consumption.

SPECIAL GRADE—This grade shall include any lot of cream which is clean in flavor, of uniform consistency and suitable for making butter of this grade. Its acidity shall not be more than thirty one-hundredths (.30%) of one per cent. at the time of its being graded at the creamery where it is to be made into butter.

FIRST GRADE—This grade shall include any lot of cream which is reasonably clean in flavor, of uniform consistency and suitable for making butter of this grade. Its acidity shall not be more than sixty one-hundredths (.60%) of one per cent. at the time of its being graded at the creamery where it is to be made into butter.

SECOND GRADE—This grade shall include any cream that does not meet the requirements specified for the next higher grade; such as cream that is bitter, stale, musty, metallic or otherwise unclean in flavor.

OFF GRADE—This grade shall include any cream with an objectionable odor or flavor, such as kerosene, gasoline, stinkweed, onions or such other flavors that may render cream unfit for making into Number Two butter.

A premium of not less than Two cents per pound butter-fat shall be paid for Table and Special Cream over Number One, and a premium of not less than Three cents per pound butter-fat shall be paid for Number One Cream over Number Two Cream.

In 1923, Crescent Creamery Company, Vita, was burned and rebuilt the same year.

1924

Unsalted butter was shipped to Great Britain for the first time.

In co-operation with the Bacteriological Department of the Manitoba

Agricultural College, yeast and mold counts were made on commercial churnings of butter.

1925 Onward

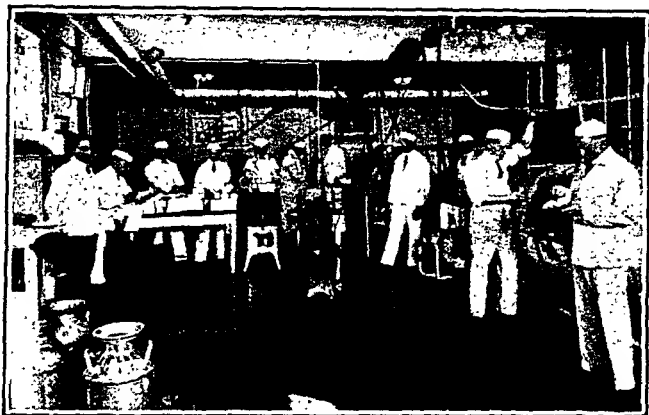
On May 1st the Dominion Government took over the grading of butter in Manitoba, which had been carried on by the Provincial Government since April, 1914; J. A. McManus and J. R. Sweeney went over to the Dairy Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

The Manitoba Buttermakers' Association was organized and their first session held at the 1925 Dairy Convention. First president, J. McLean; secretary, W. D. MacKay.

M. C. Jamieson resigned from the Dairy Branch in 1926.

C. A. Kerr was appointed as dairy inspector in 1927.

The standardization of butter boxes was discussed at the 1925 Dairy Convention. In March of the same year a Dominion conference was called by the Dairy Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, to discuss this



Creamery Butter Making at the University of Manitoba—present site.

question. Delegates from Manitoba were Alex. McKay, R. Bateman and L. A. Gibson. As a result of this conference, we have the standard butter box which is in use today.

In 1925 the corrugated roller was first used for finishing the surface of commercial butter.

The Dairy Cattle Breeders' Association was organized in 1926.

In 1927 the Crescent Creamery at Killarney was burned and rebuilt in 1928.

In 1929 the Berkdale Dairy was burned.

The Canada Pure Milk Company was merged with the City Dairy.

In 1930 Ashern and Moosehorn creameries were destroyed by fire. Ashern re-built the same year.

In 1931 Beausejour Creamery was burned and re-built in the spring of 1932 under new management.

Milk and cream competitions were held for the first time in 1931 in connection with the Manitoba Dairy Convention, with 172 entries in the cream class and 125 in the milk class.

On behalf of the dairymen of Canada, the presentation of an "Illuminated Address" and "Encyclopædia" was made to Dr. J. A. Ruddick on the eve of his retirement as Dominion Dairy Commissioner, after serving the dairy industry of Canada for 41 years. This presentation was made at the 1932 Manitoba Dairy Convention.

Milk was declared a public utility in September, 1932, and the prices paid to the producer and by the consumer were set by the Public Utility Board.

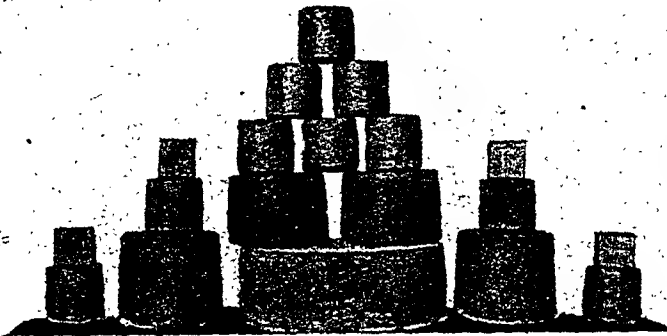
A STORY OF PROGRESS

Although I have touched briefly on dairying during the days of the Selkirk Settlers in 1813, all histories point to the year 1885 as giving to us the first real start in dairying and as marking the turning point in agricultural conditions in Manitoba. Here was the commencement of the cheese factories and creameries; and other methods of diversified farming were given their first stimulus. The following of this programme for fifty years has demonstrated to the people of Manitoba its absolute dependability.

The Manitoba Dairy Association was organized fifty years ago, and from that time to the present it has co-operated to the fullest extent with the departments of agriculture at Ottawa and Winnipeg. Since its organization the value of the dairy products of Manitoba has grown from practically nothing to about ten million dollars yearly, even at present low prices. We can look with pride on our past achievements both in production and quality.

We have some of the finest dairy herds in Canada; quite a few averaging from eight to twelve thousand pounds per cow per herd. Our milch cows have increased from a few thousand in 1885 to 339,060 in 1934. There were 15 cheese factories and 66 creameries operated in 1934 with a total output of 20,674,000 pounds of butter and 1,299,000 pounds of cheese. Our progress has been sure and steady, and marked success has crowned our efforts.

However, we believe that the best chapter in the story of Manitoba dairying relates not to the past, but will be written in the future—increase in material wealth, social progress and advancement of all kinds. The past fifty years, despite all the drawbacks of pioneer times, have indeed been golden. Those of us who have our hearts enlisted in this great industry have reason for continued faith in its permanence and prosperity.



GROWTH IN EXPORTS OF BUTTER FROM MANITOBA

Previous to the year 1915, we were not producing enough butter in Manitoba to meet our home market requirements. The number of carloads of creamery butter brought from Ontario and Quebec into Manitoba for the following years is as follows:

Year	No. of Carloads	Value
1912	55	\$343,960.00
1913	35	201,600.00
1914	20	142,720.00

Though much butter was brought into Manitoba prior to 1912, the quantities were not recorded.

It is interesting to note the amount of creamery butter shipped out of the Province since 1915, in addition to taking care of our home market requirements. The amounts and their approximate values follow:

Year	No. of Carloads	Pounds	Value	Year	No. of Carloads	Pounds	Value
1915	50	1,120,000	\$324,800.00	1925	265	5,936,000	\$2,007,600.00
1916	68	1,523,200	472,192.00	1926	250	5,600,000	1,932,000.00
1917	96	2,150,400	827,904.00	1927	136	3,046,400	1,111,936.00
1918	175	3,920,000	1,764,000.00	1928	180	4,032,000	1,519,273.00
1919	153	3,427,200	1,814,000.00	1929	190	4,256,000	1,656,543.00
1920	98	2,195,200	1,207,360.00	1930	273	6,115,200	1,807,849.00
1921	108	2,419,200	857,000.00	1931	433	9,699,200	2,167,525.00
1922	115	2,576,000	894,000.00	1932	439	9,833,600	1,785,431.00
1923	180	4,032,000	1,313,000.00	1933	399	8,937,600	1,666,888.00
1924	198	4,435,200	1,500,000.00				
					3,806	85,254,400	\$26,629,301.00

PROGRESS IN CREAM GRADING

The following record of yearly percentages of butterfat received at the creameries from 1923 to 1934 shows the improvement which has taken place in the quality of the cream since cream grading was inaugurated.

Year	Table %	Special %	No. 1 %	No. 2 %	Off %
1923 (8 months)	15.1	7.4	55.1	21.8	.6
1924	25.1	8.3	53.1	13.0	.5
1925	25.8	7.9	49.8	16.0	.5
1926	29.5	8.2	47.8	14.1	.4
1927	29.2	8.0	47.2	15.3	.3
1928	32.3	8.0	47.1	12.4	.2
1929	37.1	8.7	43.5	10.5	.2
1930	37.9	9.1	41.4	11.4	.2
1931	46.0	9.2	34.5	10.0	.3
1932	56.1	10.3	27.4	6.1	.1
1933	61.4	10.1	24.0	4.4	.1
1934	68.7	9.8	18.0	3.4	.1

LIST OF CREAMERIES OPERATING IN MANITOBA IN 1934

Creamery	Manager and Address
Ashern Creamery	C. D. Anderson, Ashern
Beausejour	S. Greenberg, Beausejour
Belmont	J. J. Castell, Belmont
Brandon Creamery & Supply Co.	Ed. Fotheringham, Brandon
Central	C. R. Boyle, Brandon
City Dairy Ltd., Grunthal	J. H. Bjarnason, Grunthal
City Dairy Ltd., Winnipeg	R. J. L. Ball, Notre Dame & Adelaide
Crescent Creamery, Killarney	N. B. Pinnen, Killarney
Crescent Creamery, Portage	R. Shreenan, Portage la Prairie
Crescent Creamery, Steinbach	A. Friesen, Steinbach
Crescent Creamery, Swan River	A. K. Mackie, Swan River
Crescent Creamery, Vita	M. A. Koman, Vita
Crescent Creamery, Winnipeg	F. J. Donegan, Sherburn St., Winnipeg
Carman	E. B. Jensen, Carman
Cartwright	George Matheson, Cartwright
T. Eaton Co., Melita	N. McInnis, Melita
T. Eaton Co., Rapid City	W. D. MacKay, Rapid City
T. Eaton Co., Winnipeg	J. McLean, Cry. Dept., Alexander Ave., East
Elkhorn	C. W. Paddock, Elkhorn
Eriksdale	R. Casselman, Eriksdale
Fisher Branch	M. Cuiapak, Fisher Branch
Gardenton	Fred Askholm, Gardenton
Gladstone	J. Paxton, Gladstone
Home Dairy Limited, Winnipeg	A. Greenberg, Cor. Salter & Flora Sts.
Inwood	R. Burley, Inwood
Manitou	R. Follett, Manitou
University of Man. (Dairy Dept.)	Prof. R. W. Brown, Winnipeg
Man. Co-operative Dairies	L. R. Hall, Brandon
Man. Co-op. Dairies, Chatfield	H. W. Hawkins, Chatfield
Man. Co-op. Dairies, Dauphin	W. Voss, Dauphin
Man. Co-op. Dairies, Gilbert Plains	C. F. Shaw, Gilbert Plains
Man. Co-op. Dairies, Winnipeg	Fred Ryles, 844 Sherbrook St.
Maple Leaf	G. J. Breckman, Lundar
Minjota	A. Stoodley, Minjota
Minnedosa	A. Christianson, Minnedosa
Modern Dairies, St. Boniface	J. W. Speirs, St. Joseph & LaVerandrye Sts.
Moosehorn	H. R. Sanderson, Moosehorn
Morden	R. B. McKennett, Morden
Neepawa	E. P. Royle, Neepawa
North Star	H. V. Renesse, Arborg
Notre Dame	V. Robitaille, Notre Dame de Lourdes
Palm Dairies Ltd., Winnipeg	W. S. King, Cor. Logan & Brighton St.
Portage	A. Mowat, Portage la Prairie
Perfection Creamery, Winnipeg	Alex. McKay, 291 Sherbrook St.
Piggly Wiggly Can. Ltd.	Ed. Jordan, 303 Owena St., Winnipeg
Riverton Co-operative Cry.	S. Hjelseth, Riverton
Roblin	George Kelson, Roblin
Russell	Robt. Smellie, Russell
Shoal Lake	J. R. Nesbitt, Shoal Lake
Souris	C. C. Curtis, Souris
Somerset	M. Ohlson, Somerset
Sterling	A. L. Pearson, 319—10th St., Brandon
St. Boniface	N. Bougard, 376 Marion St., St. Boniface
St. Claude	Bazin Bros., St. Claude
St. Lazare	W. S. Nesbitt, St. Lazare
St. Rose	L. Maillard, St. Rose du Lac
Swift Canadian Co., Dauphin	J. B. Symons, Dauphin
Swift Canadian Co., Neepawa	H. M. Lewis, Neepawa
Swift Canadian Co., Winnipeg	R. B. Hunter, Winnipeg
Teulon	George Doern, Teulon
Tolstoi	D. Uhryniuk, Tolstoi
Treherne	F. F. Derksen, Treherne
Virden	E. B. Erickson, Virden
Winkler	John Coltart, Winkler
Winnipegosis	H. Hansen, Winnipegosis
Workers' & Farmers' Co-op. Cry.	W. N. Kolisnyk, 610 Dufferin Ave., Winnipeg

CHEESE FACTORIES OPERATING IN MANITOBA IN 1934

Name of Factory	Manager and Address
Laiterie Co-operative	Geo. Prefontaine, St. Pierre
St. Pierre, No. 2	P. Rioux, St. Pierre
St. Malo	A. Lambert, St. Malo
Otterburne	L. Antoine, Otterburne
Landmark	C. M. Penner, Ste. Anne
Blumenort	C. P. Relmer, Giroux
Kleefeld	J. R. Friesen, Kleefeld
St. Boniface Creamery	N. Bougard, St. Boniface
Piggly Wiggly Company	E. J. Jordan, Winnipeg
Brandon Creamery & Supply Co.	Ed. Fotheringham, Brandon
Crescent Creamery Co.	F. J. Donegan, Winnipeg
Workers' & Farmers' Co-op. Assoc.	W. N. Kolisnyk, Winnipeg
Sigdal	Otto K. Overby, Harperville
Swiss Cheese Factory	Fred Wenger, Winnipegosis
University of Manitoba	Prof. R. W. Brown, Winnipeg

MILK PLANTS OPERATING IN MANITOBA IN 1934

Plant	Manager and Address
A.R.G. Creamery	Bert Sucharov, 623 Archibald St., St. Boniface
Brandon Creamery & Supply Co.	Ed. Fotheringham, Brandon
City Dairy Limited	R. J. L. Ball, Notre Dame & Adelaide Sts., Wpg.
Crescent Creamery Co.	R. Shreenan, Portage la Prairie
Crescent Creamery Co.	F. J. Donegan, Sherburn St., Winnipeg
Standard Dairies Limited	W. J. Ellison, 136 McGee St., Winnipeg
St. Boniface Creamery Co.	N. Bourgard, 373 Horace St., St. Boniface
St. Joseph's Dairy, Winnipeg	Jos. Woloch, Arlington & Magnus St.
St. George Co-op. Dairy	Jos. Gagne, Pine Falls P.O., Man.
Piggly Wiggly Canadian Co.	E. J. Jordan, 303 Owens St., Winnipeg
Workers' & Farmers' Co-op. Assoc.	W. N. Kolisnyk, 610 Dufferin Ave., Winnipeg
Modern Dairies Limited	J. W. Speirs, cor. St. Joseph & LaVerandrye Sts., St. Boniface
Portage Creamery	A. Mowat, Portage la Prairie

SKIMMING STATIONS

Crescent Creamery Co.	A. Dubois, St. Anne
Newton Siding	W. C. McCulloch, Newton Siding



The first Creamery at Shoal Lake; established by Robert Scott. Though bearing the date 1890, our advice is that the building was erected in 1889. This structure was burned in 1894 and replaced. In 1904 Smellie Bros., the present operators, bought the creamery.

PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES OF DAIRY MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OF MANITOBA SINCE ITS INCEPTION

President	Secretary
1917-18—Alex. McKay, Winnipeg	Neil S. Dow, Winnipeg
1919-20—Alex. McKay, Winnipeg	L. A. Gibson, Winnipeg
1921-22—R. A. Rogers, Winnipeg	" "
1923 —Alex. McKay, Winnipeg	" "
1924 —A. P. McLean, Winnipeg	" "
1925 —I. Ingaldson, Arborg	" "
1926 —J. M. Carruthers, Winnipeg	" "
1927 —T. A. Elliott, Winnipeg	" "
1928-29—Alex. McKay, Winnipeg	" "
1930 —J. W. Speirs, Winnipeg	" "
1931-32—J. P. Donald, Winnipeg	" "
1933 —Alex. McKay, Winnipeg	" "
1934 —E. P. Boyle, Neepawa	" "

PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES OF THE BUTTERMILKERS' ASSOCIATION OF MANITOBA SINCE ITS INCEPTION

President	Secretary
1924-25-26 —J. McLean, Winnipeg	W. D. MacKay, Winnipeg
1927-28-29-30—J. E. Keough, Winnipeg	J. C. MacKay, Winnipeg
1931-32 —J. C. MacKay, Winnipeg	H. C. Joyce, Winnipeg
1933-34 —J. E. Keough, Winnipeg	L. Woodiwiss, Winnipeg

DAIRY CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION—PRESIDENT AND SECRETARIES FROM 1926 TO 1934

Year	President	Address	Secretary	Address
1926-1928—	G. W. Tovell, Winnipeg		J. R. Bell, Winnipeg	
1929-1932—	Wm. Braid, Oak River		" "	
1933 —	Hon. T. A. Crerar, Clandeboye		" "	
1934 —	J. H. Baskerville, Dominion City		" "	

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Manitoba statistics from the year 1894 to 1933. Dairy statistics previous to 1894 are not recorded.

Year	Product	Quantity pounds	Price per lb. cents	Value	Year	Product	Quantity pounds	Price per lb. cents	Value
1894	Creamery butter	510,000	19.5	\$ 99,450.00	1900	Creamery butter	1,254,511	19.18	240,515.00
	Dairy butter	2,006,200	15.0	300,930.00		Dairy butter	2,083,920	14.45	301,145.00
	Cheese	1,300,000	8.5	110,500.00		Cheese	1,021,258	10.02	102,330.00
	Total			\$510,880.00		Total			\$643,990.00
1895	Creamery butter	529,812	17.5	92,717.00	1901	Creamery butter	2,460,650	17.92	442,424.00
	Dairy butter	1,770,188	13.0	230,124.00		Dairy butter	2,748,090	14.04	395,540.00
	Cheese	1,553,192	6.9	108,723.00		Cheese	1,039,392	8.9	88,348.00
	Total			\$431,564.00		Total			\$926,312.00
1896	Creamery butter	776,000	17.0	131,920.00	1902	Creamery butter	1,406,450	18.60	261,599.00
	Dairy butter	1,424,000	13.0	186,120.00		Dairy butter	2,509,425	14.92	374,560.00
	Cheese	986,000	8.0	78,880.00		Cheese	1,093,653	10.19	111,443.00
	Total			\$395,920.00		Total			\$747,602.00
1897	Creamery butter	825,000	18.7	154,275.00	1903	Creamery butter	1,532,835	18.13	277,902.00
	Dairy butter	1,572,464	14.7	231,152.00		Dairy butter	2,738,868	15.7	429,445.00
	Cheese	987,007	9.3	91,791.00		Cheese	1,382,304	10.95	151,362.00
	Total			\$477,218.00		Total			\$858,709.00
1898	Creamery butter	965,024	18.6	179,494.00	1904	Creamery butter	1,067,243	19.0	202,776.00
	Dairy butter	1,151,620	13.94	160,593.00		Dairy butter	2,881,351	16.0	457,844.00
	Cheese	800,084	8.67	69,367.00		Cheese	1,172,130	9.2	107,836.00
	Total			\$409,454.00		Total			\$768,456.00
1899	Creamery butter	1,302,809	18.75	188,026.00	1905	Creamery butter	1,200,000	21.0	252,000.00
	Dairy butter	1,354,240	14.44	195,552.00		Dairy butter	2,960,956	17.0	503,362.00
	Cheese	848,587	10.25	86,980.00		Cheese	1,201,382	11.0	132,152.00
	Total			\$470,558.00		Total			\$887,514.00

DAIRY PRODUCTS—(Continued)

Year	Product	Quantity pounds	Price per lb. cents	Value	Year	Product	Quantity pounds	Price per lb. cents	Value
1906	Creamery butter	1,552,812	22.0	342,495.00	1913	Creamery butter	3,929,622	27.5	1,080,646.00
	Dairy butter	4,698,882	17.8	840,006.00		Dairy butter	4,288,276	23.9	1,023,722.00
	Cheese	1,501,729	13.0	195,244.00		Cheese	400,496	13.0	52,064.00
	Total			\$1,377,745.00	Total				\$2,156,432.00
1907	Creamery butter	1,577,238	24.5	386,423.00	1914	Creamery butter	4,761,355	26.5	1,261,759.00
	Dairy butter	3,239,006	20.5	662,161.00		Dairy butter	3,889,000	22.5	875,025.00
	Cheese	1,408,310	12.	168,997.00		Cheese	471,355	14.0	65,989.00
	Total			\$1,217,581.00	Total				\$2,202,773.00
1908	Creamery butter	2,003,891	24.0	480,933.00	1915	Creamery butter	5,839,667	29.0	1,693,503.00
	Dairy butter	3,783,051	21.0	794,440.00		Dairy butter	4,150,444	23.0	958,185.00
	Cheese	1,420,355	11.5	163,340.00		Cheese	726,725	15.0	109,008.00
	Total			\$1,438,713.00	Total				\$2,760,696.00
1909	Creamery butter	2,613,594	23.25	607,660.00	1916	Creamery butter	6,574,510	31.0	2,038,098.00
	Dairy butter	3,002,633	20.0	600,526.00		Dairy butter	4,423,289	25.2	1,115,995.00
	Cheese	1,451,824	11.25	163,330.00		Cheese	880,728	18.0	158,531.00
	Total			\$1,371,516.00	Total				\$3,312,624.00
1910	Creamery butter	2,999,358	23.0	689,852.00	1917	Creamery butter	7,526,356	38.5	2,897,647.00
	Dairy butter	3,906,401	21.70	847,760.00		Dairy butter	3,979,515	31.2	1,241,859.00
	Cheese	923,258	10.75	99,250.00		Cheese	1,093,887	20.2	220,965.00
	Total			\$1,636,862.00	Total				\$4,360,471.00
1911	Creamery butter	3,090,579	24.0	741,738.00	1918	Creamery butter	8,450,132	45.0	3,802,559.40
	Dairy butter	4,547,827	21.4	974,243.00		Dairy butter	9,703,337	37.0	3,590,234.69
	Cheese	560,725	12.5	70,090.00		Cheese	973,612	21.8	212,247.41
	Total			\$1,786,071.00	Total				\$7,605,041.50
1912	Creamery butter	2,931,138	28.0	820,718.00	1919	Creamery butter	8,256,711	54.0	4,458,823.94
	Dairy butter	4,333,905	23.4	1,014,158.00		Dairy butter	10,804,225	44.0	4,753,859.60
	Cheese	536,618	13.0	69,760.00		Cheese	679,855	26.4	179,481.72
	Total			\$1,904,636.00	Total				\$9,391,964.26

DAIRY PRODUCTS—(Continued)

Year	Product	Quantity pounds	Price per lb. cents	Value	Year	Product	Quantity pounds	Price per lb. cents	Value
1920	Creamery butter	7,666,902	55.0	4,216,741.10	1924	Creamery butter	12,632,804	33.0	4,168,825.32
	Dairy butter	9,540,281	43.0	4,102,320.83		Dairy butter	9,285,464	20.0	1,857,092.80
	Cheese	226,229	27.0	61,081.83		Cheese	500,633	16.0	80,101.28
	Milk	153,254,342	3.9	5,976,919.33		Milk	208,774,520	2.5	5,219,363.00
	Sweet cream (B.F.)	2,512,354	63.0	1,582,783.02		Ice cream (gal.)	389,523	\$1.40	545,332.20
						Sweet cream (B.F.)	3,397,744	36.0	1,223,187.84
	Total			\$15,939,846.11		Total			\$13,093,902.44
1921	Creamery butter	8,550,105	37.0	3,163,538.85	1925	Creamery butter	13,663,312	35.0	4,782,159.20
	Dairy butter	9,888,103	23.0	2,274,263.69		Dairy butter	9,260,598	22.0	2,037,329.36
	Cheese	269,524	19.0	51,209.56		Cheese	765,407	19.62	150,180.77
	Milk	167,810,940	3.0	5,034,328.20		Milk	209,002,700	2.3	4,807,062.10
	Ice cream (gal.)	481,067	\$1.35	649,440.45		Ice cream (gal.)	406,076	\$1.40	568,506.40
	Sweet cream (B.F.)	3,219,661	44.0	1,416,650.84		Sweet cream (B.F.)	3,519,340	36.5	1,284,559.10
	Total			\$12,589,431.59		Total			\$13,629,796.93
1922	Creamery butter	10,559,601	35.0	3,695,860.35	1926	Creamery butter	15,449,356	34.5	5,330,027.82
	Dairy butter	9,177,344	22.0	2,019,015.68		Dairy butter	9,235,712	22.0	2,031,856.64
	Cheese	225,000	16.75	37,687.50		Cheese	910,614	17.25	157,080.91
	Milk	188,537,406	2.5	4,639,435.15		Milk	209,230,880	2.3	4,812,310.24
	Ice cream (gal.)	430,147	\$1.45	623,713.15		Ice cream (gal.)	446,056	\$1.40	624,478.40
	Sweet cream (B.F.)	3,546,278	40.0	1,418,511.20		Sweet cream (B.F.)	3,580,138	36.7	1,313,910.64
	Total			\$12,434,223.03		Total			\$14,269,664.65
1923	Creamery butter	10,730,150	34.0	3,648,251.00	1927	Creamery butter	14,231,026	36.5	5,194,324.49
	Dairy butter	9,095,318	22.0	2,000,969.96		Dairy butter	8,496,856	22.0	1,869,308.32
	Cheese	250,000	20.0	50,000.00		Cheese	664,172	22.0	146,117.84
	Milk	195,087,480	2.5	4,877,187.00		Milk	209,330,870	2.3	4,814,610.52
	Ice cream (gal.)	386,261	\$1.45	560,078.45		Ice Cream (gal.)	509,575	\$1.40	713,406.00
	Sweet cream (B.F.)	3,490,917	39.0	1,361,457.63		Sweet cream (B.F.)	3,600,247	39.2	1,411,296.82
	Total			\$12,497,944.00		Total			\$14,149,062.99

DAIRY PRODUCTS—(Continued)

Year	Product	Quantity pounds	Price per lb. cents	Value	Year	Product	Quantity pounds	Price per lb. cents	Value
1928	Creamery butter	13,782,167	37.0	5,093,401.79	1931	Creamery butter	21,078,073	21.5	4,531,785.69
	Dairy butter	8,250,000	23.5	1,938,750.00		Dairy butter	8,500,000	15.0	1,275,000.00
	Cheese	526,159	21.2	111,545.70		Cheese	522,851	13.04	68,179.77
	Milk	209,380,700	2.3	4,815,756.10		Milk	239,476,500	1.9	4,550,053.50
	Ice cream (gal.)	564,822	\$1.30	734,268.60		Ice cream (gal.)	486,286	\$1.30	632,171.80
	Sweet cream (B.F.)	3,647,171	39.3	1,433,338.20		Sweet cream (B.F.)	3,919,109	22.5	881,799.52
	Total			\$14,133,060.39		Total			\$11,938,990.28
1929	Creamery butter	15,472,109	37.5	5,802,040.87	1932	Creamery butter	19,299,877	17.5	3,377,478.47
	Dairy butter	8,200,000	24.0	1,968,000.00		Dairy butter	8,750,125	12.0	1,050,015.00
	Cheese	559,286	20.11	112,472.41		Cheese	677,233	9.5	64,337.13
	Milk	209,388,200	2.3	4,815,928.60		Milk	242,546,150	1.3	3,153,099.95
	Ice cream (gal.)	649,578	\$1.30	844,451.40		Ice cream (gal.)	397,581	\$1.30	516,855.30
	Sweet cream (B.F.)	3,655,171	39.8	1,454,758.05		Sweet cream (B.F.)	3,969,352	17.6	698,605.95
	Total			\$14,997,651.33		Total			\$8,860,391.80
1930	Creamery butter	15,786,896	29.5	4,657,134.32	1933	Creamery butter	19,557,688	18.5	3,618,172.28
	Dairy butter	8,250,000	20.0	1,650,000.00		Dairy butter	9,225,000	14.0	1,291,500.00
	Cheese	560,008	16.5	92,401.32		Cheese	954,462	10.53	100,484.07
	Milk	209,397,000	2.16	4,522,975.20		Milk	245,617,170	1.4	3,438,640.38
	Ice cream (gal.)	652,674	\$1.30	848,476.20		Ice cream (gal.)	396,563	\$1.20	475,876.60
	Sweet cream (B.F.)	3,715,000	30.4	1,129,360.00		Sweet cream (B.F.)	4,019,566	18.2	731,566.47
	Total			\$12,900,347.04		Total			\$9,656,238.80

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DIRECTORY OF PAST OFFICERS—(Continued)

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DIRECTORY OF PAST OFFICERS—(Continued)

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1915

President—L. A. Race, Brandon.
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2nd Vice-Pres.—W. J. Graham, Melita.
Secy.-Treas.—L. A. Gibson, Winnipeg.

Directors—J. M. Carruthers, Winnipeg; G. K. Breckman, Lundar; Chas. Tully, Reaburn; A. J. Swan, Elkhorn; W. Johnston, Stonewall; John Gill, Oak River; W. Haight, Winnipeg; T. J. Coyle, Winnipeg; H. Carrier, St. Pierre.

1916

President—L. A. Race, Brandon.
1st Vice-Pres.—Chas. Tully, Reaburn.
2nd Vice-Pres.—W. J. Graham, Melita.
Secy.-Treas.—L. A. Gibson, Winnipeg.

Directors—J. M. Carruthers, Winnipeg; G. K. Breckman, Lundar; J. R. Nesbitt, Shoal Lake; S. Code, Dauphin; W. Johnston, Stonewall; J. A. McLachlan, Virden; W. Haight, Winnipeg; T. J. Coyle, Winnipeg; T. H. Rumbal, Miami; A. W. Dumaine, Saltel.

1917

President—Alex. McKay, Winnipeg.
1st Vice-Pres.—A. G. P. Smellie, Russell.
2nd Vice-Pres.—Chas. Tully, Reaburn.
Secy.-Treas.—W. Weir, Winnipeg.

Directors—J. M. Carruthers, Winnipeg; W. J. Graham, Melita; F. T. Millar, St. Andrews; S. Code, Dauphin; L. A. Gibson, Winnipeg; J. A. McLachlan, Virden; W. Haight, Winnipeg; T. J. Coyle, Winnipeg; E. Dionne, St. Joseph; A. W. Dumaine, Saltel.

1918

President—Alex. McKay, Winnipeg.
1st Vice-Pres.—S. Code, Dauphin.
2nd Vice-Pres.—Chas. Tully, Reaburn.
Secy.-Treas.—L. A. Gibson, Winnipeg.

Directors—J. M. Carruthers, Winnipeg; W. Cummings, Glenlea; I. Villeneuve, Winnipeg; E. Fotheringham, Brandon; T. Elliott, Winnipeg; S. Sigfusson, Lundar; J. R. Nesbitt, Shoal Lake; T. J. Coyle, Winnipeg; T. H. Rumbal, Miami; A. W. Dumaine, Saltel.

DIRECTORY OF PAST OFFICERS—(Continued)

1919

President—Alex. McKay, Winnipeg.
 1st Vice-Pres.—W. J. Cummings, Glenlea.
 2nd Vice-Pres.—I. Ingaldson, Winnipeg.
 Secy.-Treas.—L. A. Gibson, Winnipeg.
 Directors—J. M. Carruthers, Winnipeg; A. P. McLean, Winnipeg; Chas. Tully, Reaburn; E. Fotheringham, Brandon; T. Elliott, Winnipeg;
 R. Casselman, Lundar; J. R. Nesbitt, Shoal Lake; T. J. Coyle, Winnipeg; T. H. Rumbal, Miami; A. W. Dumaïne, Saltel.

1920

President—Alex. McKay, Winnipeg.
 1st Vice-Pres.—W. J. Cummings, Glenlea.
 2nd Vice-Pres.—I. Ingaldson, Arborg.
 Secy.-Treas.—L. A. Gibson, Winnipeg.
 Directors—J. M. Carruthers, Winnipeg; A. P. McLean, Winnipeg; Chas. Tully, Reaburn; A. Stoodley, Winnipeg; T. Elliott, Winnipeg; N. S. Dow, Winnipeg; J. R. Nesbitt, Shoal Lake; T. J. Coyle, Winnipeg;
 I. Villeneuve, Winnipeg; J. J. Castell, Belmont.

1921

President—Alex. McKay, Winnipeg.
 1st Vice-Pres.—I. Ingaldson, Arborg.
 2nd Vice-Pres.—N. S. Dow, Winnipeg.
 Secy.-Treas.—L. A. Gibson, Winnipeg.
 Directors—J. M. Carruthers, Winnipeg; A. P. McLean, Winnipeg; Chas. Tully, Reaburn; R. A. Rogers, Winnipeg; T. Elliott, Winnipeg;
 C. G. Webster, Elkhorn; J. R. Nesbitt, Shoal Lake; T. J. Coyle, Winnipeg; I. Villeneuve, Winnipeg; E. Fotheringham, Brandon.

1922

President—E. Fotheringham, Brandon.
 1st Vice-Pres.—A. P. McLean, Winnipeg.
 2nd Vice-Pres.—N. S. Dow, Winnipeg.
 Secy.-Treas.—L. A. Gibson, Winnipeg.
 Directors—J. M. Carruthers, Winnipeg; W. M. Ketcheson, Winnipeg; Alex. McKay, Winnipeg; H. C. Kersten, Winnipeg; Dr. J. L. Murray, Winnipeg; J. R. Nesbitt, Shoal Lake; T. J. Coyle, Winnipeg; T. H. Rumbal, Miami; J. J. Castell, Belmont; T. Elliott, Winnipeg.

1923

President—T. H. Rumbal, Miami.
 1st Vice-Pres.—G. W. Tovell, Winnipeg.
 2nd Vice-Pres.—I. Ingaldson, Arborg.
 Secy.-Treas.—L. A. Gibson, Winnipeg.
 Directors—J. H. Pritchard, Roland; I. Ingaldson, Arborg; Alex. McKay, Winnipeg; Geo. Steel, Glenboro; N. Breton, Letellier; H. Craigmile, Dauphin; D. A. Harper, Brandon; J. H. Farthing, Millwood; A. K. Baird, Giroux.

1924

President—T. H. Rumbal, Miami.
 1st Vice-Pres.—G. W. Tovell, Winnipeg.
 2nd Vice-Pres.—I. Ingaldson, Arborg.
 Secy.-Treas.—L. A. Gibson, Winnipeg.
 Directors—E. A. August, Carman; I. Ingaldson, Arborg; Alex. McKay, Winnipeg; Wm. Braid, Oak River; J. R. Dutton, Gilbert Plains; N. Breton, Letellier; Geo. Brown, Deloraine; J. H. Farthing, Millwood; C. W. McMillan, Newton Siding.

1925

President—J. H. Farthing, Millwood.
 Vice-Pres.—G. W. Tovell, Winnipeg.
 Secy.-Treas.—L. A. Gibson, Winnipeg.
 Directors—E. A. August, Homewood; Prof. R. W. Brown, Winnipeg; Alex. McKay, Winnipeg; N. Breton, Letellier; C. W. McMillan, Westbourne; I. Villeneuve, Winnipeg; G. K. Breckman, Lundar; Alf. King, Clarkleigh; T. H. Rumbal, Miami.

1926

President—G. W. Tovell, Winnipeg.
 Vice-Pres.—C. W. McMillan, Westbourne.
 Secy.-Treas.—L. A. Gibson, Winnipeg.
 Directors—E. A. August, Homewood; J. H. Farthing, Millwood; C. Krumfuz, Stonewall; F. C. Metcalfe, Erinview; Alex. McKay, Winnipeg; I. Villeneuve, Winnipeg; Prof. R. W. Brown, Winnipeg; Alf. King, Clarkleigh; T. H. Rumbal, Miami.

DIRECTORY OF PAST OFFICERS—(Continued)

1927

President—G. W. Tovell, Winnipeg.
 Vice-Pres.—Alf. King, Clarkleigh.
 Secy-Treas.—L. A. Gibson, Winnipeg.
 Directors—E. A. August, Homewood; J. H. Farthing, Millwood; John Stratton, Stonewall; F. C. Metcalfe, Erinview; Bro. J. A. Huard, Otterburne; I. Villeneuve, Winnipeg; Prof. R. W. Brown, Winnipeg; Wm. Braid, Oak River; T. J. Tully, Reaburn.

1928

President—Alf. King, Clarkleigh.
 Vice-Pres.—E. A. August, Homewood.
 Secy-Treas.—L. A. Gibson, Winnipeg.
 Directors—J. H. Farthing, Millwood; John Stratton, Stonewall; F. C. Metcalfe, Erinview; I. Villeneuve, Winnipeg; Prof. R. W. Brown, Winnipeg; G. W. Tovell, Winnipeg; A. Mitchell, St. Andrews; Bro. J. A. Huard, Otterburne.

1929

President—Alf. King, Clarkleigh.
 Vice-Pres.—Wm. Braid, Oak River.
 Secy-Treas.—L. A. Gibson, Winnipeg.
 Directors—F. C. Metcalfe, Erinview; I. Villeneuve, Winnipeg; Prof. N. James, Winnipeg; G. W. Tovell, Winnipeg; Bro. J. A. Huard, Otterburne; J. Stratton, Stonewall; A. F. Mitchell, St. Andrews; John Harper, Selkirk.

1930

President—Wm. Braid, Oak River.
 Vice-Pres.—Prof. R. W. Brown, Winnipeg.
 Secy-Treas.—L. A. Gibson, Winnipeg.
 Directors—G. W. Tovell, Winnipeg; F. C. Metcalfe, Erinview; Bro. J. A. Huard, Otterburne; J. A. Stratton, Stonewall; I. Villeneuve, Winnipeg; D. McKillop, Dauphin; W. O. Norbury, McAuley; Alf. King, Clarkleigh.

1931

President—Wm. Braid, Oak River.
 Vice-Pres.—Prof. R. W. Brown, Winnipeg.
 Secy-Treas.—L. A. Gibson, Winnipeg.
 Directors—G. W. Tovell, Winnipeg; F. C. Metcalfe, Erinview; Bro. J. A. Huard, Otterburne; Alfred King, Clarkleigh; I. Villeneuve, Winnipeg; Hon. T. A. Crerar, Clandeboye; W. O. Norbury, McAuley; F. O. Sargent, Petersfield.

1932

President—Wm. Braid, Oak River.
 Vice-Pres.—F. O. Sargent, Petersfield.
 Secy-Treas.—L. A. Gibson, Winnipeg.
 Directors—G. W. Tovell, Winnipeg; Prof. R. W. Brown, Winnipeg; Alfred King, Clarkleigh; Bro. J. A. Huard, Otterburne; W. O. Norbury, McAuley; Jas. Squair, Reaburn; John Crerar, Clandeboye; I. Villeneuve, Winnipeg.

1933

President—F. O. Sargent, Petersfield.
 Vice-Pres.—Hon. T. A. Crerar, Clandeboye.
 Secy-Treas.—L. A. Gibson, Winnipeg.
 Directors—Prof. R. W. Brown, Winnipeg; Dr. F. K. Schneider, Winnipeg; I. Villeneuve, Winnipeg; Bro. J. A. Huard, Otterburne; Alfred King, Clarkleigh; Wm. Braid, Oak River; Jas. Squair, Reaburn; Wm. Hollingworth, Kirkfield Park.

1934

President—F. O. Sargent, Petersfield.
 Vice-Pres.—Hon. T. A. Crerar, Clandeboye.
 Secy-Treas.—L. A. Gibson, Winnipeg.
 Directors—Prof. R. W. Brown, Winnipeg; Dr. F. K. Schneider, Lockport; I. Villeneuve, Winnipeg; Bro. J. A. Huard, Otterburne; Alfred King, Clarkleigh; Wm. Braid, Oak River; Wm. Hollingworth, Kirkfield Park; J. C. Rippingale, Oak Bank.

